

FLYING IS FELT IN ARCHITECTURE

Roofs and Skylines Are to Be More Pleasing.

Washington.—Architecture is another profession that is being influenced by the great development of aviation. This is exemplified by the design prepared by Frank L. McMillan, superintendent of the division of post office quarters and engineering, for the proposed new Chicago post office, which contemplates a great flat roof, 523 feet wide and 503 feet long.

The evolution of architectural styles, like all natural evolution, is a slow process following the improved needs of growing intelligence. In America architecture is less than three hundred years old. In this period it has progressed from the log cabin to our modern monumental buildings. It took 1,000 years to produce the Egyptian temple, 500 years to build the Greek temple and 300 years to erect Imperial Rome. And never were the demands and requirements as many as today. In materials, in structure and in purpose, the task of the architect is increasingly gigantic. And now the architect's purpose is to be changed to be dominated by our getting into the air.

Not just for the landing spaces are modern cities concerned. An artistic view from the air is demanded. German architects are studying this matter with the intention of recommending improvements in the aspect from the bird's eye.

Therefore we may expect roof gardens. Also we may not be surprised to see some of the billboards that line the automobile trails go up and lie down on top of the business houses. Atlanta tells the flying world that it is "Atlanta" by spelling it out on top of one of the highest buildings.

Our future cities will present an entirely different skyline, experts say. Such Gothic buildings as the Woolworth skyscraper and those of Chicago university with points and spikes and towers discouraging to aviators probably will disappear.

Mont. Berni Halchen, who piloted the giant "America" through hours of storm and fog over France looking for a place to come down, said in answer to those who were surprised that he could not see the Eiffel tower: "No, I did not want to see it. I was simply glad that I did not see it."

Indians Enjoyed Rolling Bones, Relics Indicate

Onondaga City, Onta.—Historians may not concede the fact that the American Indians of old rolled dice, gambled, and used range and powder, but the large Indian collection of Edward Shaw, local collector, bears witness that they did.

Shaw has one of the largest Indian collections in the city, particularly in regard to stone relics, some rare, aged, and of historical significance. Among the thousands of more items in his collection are Indian gambling stones used in the manner almost identical to dice.

Shaw also exhibits stones, thin and round which speculation would have as Indian poker chips. On this order there are also larger stones, apparently used for gambling for a line, much in the manner of "rolling pennies," or as target for archery.

Shaw's oldest relics date back four centuries. The exhibit as it now is was collected from states, apparently, from the West, and includes arrowheads, hatchets, spears, knives, scrapers, bone grain mortars, and bits of pottery.

The collection also harbors a Mexican spearhead dug from the walls of the Aztec after its fall, as well as a number of guns from past conflicts.

Falls 19,000 Feet Before Parachute Opens; Lives

Paris.—Dropper 19,000 feet from a diving airplane and yet living to tell the tale was the experience of a French pilot, Emile Van Laere. An airplane which he was testing near Boulogne set fire in the forest of Fontainebleau to fall from a height of 19,000 meters. It is said: "The parachute did not open until he was a thousand feet from the ground. At that moment he jumped from his aircraft. Van Laere was unhurt."

Chamberlin Flight May Cut Sea Trips

Washington.—Charles Chamberlin, aeronaut, has been selected by the Navy to make the first flight from the Atlantic coast to New York with mail and the testing of a service which may reduce the time of the Atlantic crossing to less than three days. On the occasion of Mr. Chamberlin's flight, several hundred post office employees will be present.

David A. Barker, general manager of the United States Express, is confident that Chamberlin's feat will lead to a shortening of transatlantic trips. He said in a letter to a business reference of the Associated Press: "The Chamberlin flight will be a landmark in the history of air travel. It will show that a man can cross the Atlantic in a few days and that a service can be established for transatlantic mail."

Chamberlin's flight will be a landmark in the history of air travel. It will show that a man can cross the Atlantic in a few days and that a service can be established for transatlantic mail.

VON STEUBEN'S DRILL BOOK FOUND IN OHIO

Rare Volume Is Found in Old Bureau Drawer.

London.—Phantom memories of the days of George Washington and the establishment of this nation are revived by the relic of the early days of the United States of America found in an old bureau drawer by Mrs. Bettie Wilson Neville of this city.

The relic is an old book, said to be one of the only two copies in existence, the other being guarded jealously at the United States military academy at West Point.

It is the first drill book of the United States army, prepared by Baron Von Steuben, friend and aid to General Washington at Valley Forge, and it bears the publication date of 1781 and is entitled:

"Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States, to which is added an appendix, containing the United States Militia Act, passed by Congress May, 1792. A new edition illustrated by eight copper plates accurately engraved. By Baron Von Steuben, late major general and Inspector general of the army of the United States, No. 44 Newbury street, Boston, MDCCLXXIV."

Offered \$1,000 for Find. Mrs. Neville says Henry Ford has offered her \$1,000 for the book, but she intends to keep it, together with other old books which she treasures.

Quotations from the book which follow are particularly interesting to military men today, especially those who served in the recent World war.

"The arms and accoutrements of the officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers should be uniform throughout."

"A company is to be formed in two ranks at one pace distance, with the tallest men in the rear, with the shortest men in the center."

"A company thus drawn up is to be divided into two sections or platoons, the captain to take post on the right, covered by a sergeant, and so on through all the minute details of the army regulations."

Covers of Wood. Rookies were treated to a real, man-size code of drilling, some of the regulations being:

"The position of a soldier without arms—He is to stand straight and firm upon his legs with the head turned to the right so far as to bring the left eye over the waistcoat button, the heels two inches apart, the toes turned out, the belly drawn in a little," etc.

"Attention—at this word the soldier must be silent, stand firm and steady, moving neither hand nor foot," and so on for ninety-one pages, closing with the order to the private to "always carry a stopper for the muzzle of the gun in case of rain."

The covers of the old book of Mrs. Neville are made of wood, covered with paper.

Oklahoma Land Office

Retires From Business

Onondaga, Onta.—The latest land mark to disappear in the frontier to the West, and in Oklahoma in particular, is the United States land office at Onondaga which was closed and discontinued by executive order recently.

"Lack of business" was the reason given for the discontinuance of the office. At records and what little business remained will be taken to Washington and placed in the offices of the Department of the Interior.

The Onondaga land office saw its first business at noon of April 22, 1890, when the famous "run of '90" was made into Oklahoma Territory. It was the only building for miles. Government agents were on duty ready to register claims and issue deeds and titles.

From that day forward the little office literally did a "land office" business. The city of Onondaga growing up around the little shack. The little shack has long since gone but the office was housed in the federal building at Onondaga.

What to Do With Old Safety Razor Blades

London.—P. M. Parker of Lincoln has just advised one of the world's great problems. What to do with old safety razor blades. Seven years ago Parker left him too weak to push a lawn mower and the green grass grew all around. He was contented to live in an old cottage on a dirt estate containing a couple of toy cars.

Through him he lived in the safe he ran state about a hundred long and 1/2 of an inch in diameter. At the top of these shafts he put rollers and connected them by a sewing machine belt to the shaft of the motor. On the bottom of the shafts he fastened the blades and finally he had the razor blades to the side of these discs.

A long lamp cord connected power from a plug in the house to the handle of the motor and there to the motor. The machine was light. Parker could push it easily while the power whirled the cutting discs and the green grass flew all around.

Fleea Change Styles

Birmingham, England.—A plague of fleas has changed styles here. Fleas are longer, with wide steers and high necks. Women stockings are popular.

ART FINDS PROOF IN X-RAY TESTS

Practice Strokes Revealed on Masterpieces.

New York.—The shadowy ghosts of pictures that a painter starts to bring to life on canvas and then impatiently paints out and covers over with a new and better design can be brought out of their state of invisibility and made to testify to the authorship of the paintings, new X-ray tests of famous paintings indicate.

X-ray films of two famous paintings, "Mars and Venus" by Veronese, and "Madonna and Child" with the infant St. John by Antonello da Messina, have been completed by Alan Burroughs, working under the auspices of the Fogg museum at Cambridge. Results of the tests reported to the Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art show that the artist's preliminary experiments with his canvases reveal important information to the art critic, particularly in showing whether the picture is an original or a copy.

"When an artist evolves a masterpiece, he has to correct as he proceeds. If he has not already trained himself to perfection's high point," Mr. Burroughs states, "and the most skillful painters often change their minds. But a copyist or imitator is insensitive to the reasons for such alterations, remaining content to perform his task mechanically. Changes in underpaint are thus an indication of originality when the hidden work agrees in style with that on the surface."

In the case of the Madonna painting, he says, the face of the Virgin "was originally tilted slightly more to her left. Two nostrils on the same side of the nose, two pairs of lips, and two lines for the chin enable one to trace the first version fairly accurately."

The experimental painting hidden under the surface paint of "Mars and Venus" showed that the artist had originally depicted the god and goddess in a realistic love scene. This, however, was too emotional a pose for the solemn importance and he altered the spirit of the picture by raising Venus' head and shifting her weight away from Mars and changing her expression to one of smiling unconcern.

There is no question that Veronese painted the "Mars and Venus." The X-ray study was made, Mr. Burroughs explains, because of the fact that there is a replica of the painting, and the question might be raised as to which was the original. The test settles the question of priority, he states, since no copyist would have reason to experiment so extensively with the composition of the picture.

Students Slide Into Series of Explorations

Vancouver, B. C.—From a 200-foot slide down the mark and slide of a coal seam opening some 500 feet below the level of the ground, to a 1,200-foot slide down the side of one of the most beautiful glaciers in America, is but one of the experiences which the students from Princeton university who accompanied the summer school of geology on its trip to Jasper National park, are talking about.

Deep within the bowels of the earth the party near Bruin, Alb., and within the confines of Jasper park, were examining the geological formations. A point was reached where it became necessary to go to a lower level. No way was available save sliding down a chute for coal in the time-honored fashion of kids on a cellar door. This was done and the party emerged on the lower level looking more like actual miners than college men.

Within the next twenty-four hours they had climbed up the shimmering glacier of Mount Edith Cavell to a height of 8,000 feet. Ice fields were used and almost every step had to be cut in the precipitous side wall. It was the first experience of the students at this type of Alpine work, but under the direction of Prof. Leon Follet of Switzerland, a member of the Swiss Alpine club, the party made the ascent to view some of the formations of the world.

By the way of a long and twisting snow field and under nothing but reinforced concrete seats as sleds the party descended down a distance of 1,500 feet to land in snow beds.

Motor Toll in 8 Years Exceeds U. S. War Dead

Washington.—More people have been killed by automobiles in the United States during the last eight years than the American soldier dead in the World war, according to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

From January 1, 1913, to December 31, 1921, 17,017 persons were killed by automobiles, while the total casualties of the war in the American armed forces was 120,000. The injured in automobile accidents, however, was 3,200,000 more the statistics.

Twenty-six per cent of the killed and injured were children under fifteen. Last year it was estimated 25,000 persons were killed an increase of 1,000 over 1921 and the largest death toll ever recorded by automobiles for a year.

Remains of the Mayas



A Maya of Today Beside a Carving of His Ancestors.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. The Mayan civilization of the past in any part of the world have been so worthy as that disclosed by the ruins of the Mayas in Central America. From about 500 B. C. until sometime between 471 and 520 A. D. the Mayas lived in the region now included in the states of Yucatan and Chiapas in Mexico, the department of Peten in Guatemala, and just along the western frontier of Honduras.

There is a magnificent civilization had been developed. This region, now overgrown with a dense tropical forest, had been cleared and put under intensive cultivation. Great cities flourished on every side. Forty pyramids and temples and splendid palaces of cut stone, spacious plazas and courts, and with elaborately carved monuments of strange yet imposing dignity, market places, terraces, causeways, were to be counted, not by tens and scores but by hundreds and thousands.

Indeed, it is not improbable that this was one of the most densely populated areas of its size in the world during the first five centuries of the Christian era, the seat of a mighty American empire.

Nor did other arts and sciences lag behind architecture and sculpture in the Mayan cultural procession. Metal, it is true, the Mayas of the Old Empire did not have, but the lack of it did not prevent them from carving such a hard substance as jade, which they made into beautiful pectoral pendants, some of which were square, showing their principal deities and rulers in acts of adoration or sacrifice. Necklaces, anklets, wristlets, earrings, nose ornaments, beads, and pendants were fashioned from the same refractory material.

Exquisite wood carvings, delicate modeling in stucco, ceramics, painting, weaving and gorgeous mosaics made of brilliantly colored feathers were some of the other arts in which, so far as the native races of the New World are concerned, the Old Empire Mayas acknowledged few equals and, with the possible exception of the Incas in the art of weaving, no superiors.

And when one comes to a knowledge of the abstract sciences, such as arithmetic, chronology and astronomy, they had few peers among their contemporaries, even in the Old World.

Great Mayan Exodus. But the Mayan Dark Ages were approaching. Art, architecture and learning were soon to suffer a temporary eclipse—none, indeed, from which the first never again fully recovered. The Mayas during the seventh century were forced to abandon the Old Empire region, where they had wrought so laboriously and had achieved so splendidly, and to seek new homes elsewhere.

The cause, or perhaps better, causes of this great Mayan exodus are as yet obscure. Climate changes rendering the region unfit for further habitation; intertribal strife, foreign invasions; intellectual and social exhaustion following hard upon such rapid artistic development; devastating epidemics of yellow fever, even such a modern man of letters as the high cost of living have been suggested to account for this great historic event.

This last explanation seems a likely one. The agricultural practices in vogue among the ancient Mayas were such as gradually to exhaust the productivity of the land available for cultivation. Planting eventually became impossible as the repeated burnings which alone served to clear the ground in the absence of tools and work animals permitted such a thick sod to grow that no cereal could force its way up through it.

The people, it seems, were literally starved into searching for new homes. No longer content with this apparently, could have driven a whole nation to such a drastic step as the complete abandonment of a region where they had expended such a tremendous effort.

Whatever may have been responsible for this migration, the fact itself is sufficiently clear that Yucatan was discovered as early as the latter half of the fifth century by advance parties of Old Empire Mayas pushing northwest along the then and even still, unexplored forests of southern Yucatan looking for a new and more nomadic land in which to live.

Yucatan must have held out a few disappointments for these early adventuring Americans. It is at best but a parched and waterless land. There is no surface water, and there are no rivers or streams and only one or two lakes. The country is of limestone formation, with only a subterranean water supply and relatively few places where this may be got at naturally. And these first Mayan explorers had neither time nor means for drilling wells.

Cities by Water Holes. Here and there about the country a few natural openings or wells have been formed, great holes in the ground, sometimes several hundred feet in diameter, places where the limestone crust has become exposed and has fallen through, exposing subterranean water. These the Mayas called cenotes, and wherever they existed, there, by very force of circumstance, important centers of population were established and flourished.

The place where Chichen Itza, the great city of the New Empire, was later to be founded, was peculiarly favored in this respect, for here the endless plain of Yucatan is pierced by two of these great natural wells within half a mile of each other. Under primitive conditions, this fact alone determined that an important city would one day grow up around them.

In the late New Empire five centuries and more after the cities of the Old Empire had been abandoned and lay in desolation, buried beneath a vast tropical forest, Chichen Itza had grown to be the largest city of her day—indeed, more—the holiest city of her times, the Mecca of the Mayan world.

In 1804 A. D. the three largest city-states—Chichen Itza, Uxmal and Mayapan—formed a triple alliance, under this name of the League of Mayapan, by which the government of the peninsula was divided equally among them.

This is the period of the true Mayan Renaissance. Under the peaceful conditions and general prosperity brought about by the league, art and architecture revived.

But not yet had Chichen Itza reached her greatest development, her crowning glory as the holy city of the Mayas. In 1201 A. D. the ruler of Mayapan made successful war on Chichen Itza, and from this time until its final abandonment, in 1448, the city was held in thrall by foreign rulers, the Toltec-Aztec allies of Hunnuc Ceel.

This foreign influence from the distant Vale of Anahuac gave to the city not only new rulers, but also new customs, new artistic inspirations, a new architecture, even a new religion, all of which reacted powerfully upon the Itza people and raised their capital to a position of honor and sanctity never enjoyed by it or any other Mayan city before or since.

Great Building Boom. The conquerors brought with them the worship of the fair golden haired god Quetzalcoatl, the "Feathered Serpent." Removed to Chichen Itza, the Toltec Zeus became Kukulkan, a direct Mayan translation of Quetzalcoatl; and presently all over the northern part of the city, which dates principally from this last period, temples and sanctuaries were rising to the new god all adorned with highly realistic representations of the Feathered Serpent in columns, balustrades, cornices and bas-reliefs—until his sinuous trail was to be seen on every side.

In two and a half centuries, 1201-1448 A. D. more buildings went up in the city than had been built since its foundation, close to six centuries earlier.

A considerable part of Chichen Itza has been brought to light by the excavations of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, begun in 1921. One of the principal structures found, which has been named the Court of the Colonnade covers five acres.

After Chichen Itza was abandoned in the middle of the fifteenth century, and the Itza had withdrawn from Yucatan back toward the south, whence they had originally come, it is highly probable that a few stragglers lingered on in the deserted city and sheltered themselves here and there in its empty temples and palaces.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY

A cordial invitation is extended to strangers who belong to any of these organizations to visit meetings when in town.

BETHEL LODGE, No. 37, F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall the second Thursday evening of every month. E. F. Hisebe, W. M.; Fred B. Merrill, Secretary.

PURITY CHAPTER, No. 102, O. E. S., meets in Masonic Hall the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Alice Rowe, W. M.; Mrs. Emma Van Don Kerkhoven, Secretary.

MT. ABRAM LODGE, No. 31, I. O. O. F., meets in their hall every Friday evening. A. H. Gibbs, N. G.; D. M. Forbes, Secretary.

SUNSET REBEKAH LODGE, No. 64, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Mrs. Gertrude Boyker, N. G.; Mrs. Emily B. Forbes, Secretary.

SUDBURY LODGE, No. 22, K. of P., meets in Grange Hall the first and third Tuesdays of each month. H. C. Rowe, C. C.; Kenneth McInnis, K. of R. and S.

NACCOMI TEMPLE, No. 68, PYTHIAN SISTERS, meets the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at Grange Hall. Mrs. Minnie Bennett, M. E. C.; Mrs. Heaster Sanborn, M. of R. and G.

BROWN POST, No. 34, G. A. R., meets at Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. A. H. Hutchinson, Commander; J. A. Brown, Adjutant; L. N. Bartlett, Q. M.

BROWN, W. R. G., No. 36, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month. Mrs. Lottie Inman, President; Mrs. Lillie Burbank, Secretary.

GEORGE A. MUNDT POST, No. 81, AMERICAN LEGION, meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month in its rooms. J. M. Harrington, Commander; Charles Tuell, Adjutant.

COL. C. S. EDWARDS CAMP, No. 72, S. O. F. V., meets first Tuesday of each month in the Legion rooms. E. H. Smith, Commander; Carl L. Brown, Secretary.

BETHEL GRANGE, No. 56, P. of H., meets in their hall the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. L. W. Morse, M.; Eva W. Hastings, Secretary.

Parents Teachers Association, Meeting 2nd Monday of each month at Grammar School during school year. Pres., Arthur Herrick; Secretary, Mrs. R. R. Tibbets.

BUSINESS CARDS

FURNISHED ROOMS
AUTO AND TRAM CONVEYANCE
C. C. BRYANT
2 Mechanic Street Bethel, Maine
Telephone Connection

S. S. GREENLEAF
FUNERAL DIRECTOR & MORTICIAN
AUTO HEARSE
AMBULANCE FOR MOVING THE SICK
Day and Night Service
BETHEL, MAINE
Phone 112

H. E. LITTLEFIELD
AUTO AND HOUSE LIVERY
Day and Night Service
Bethel Maine
Telephone

E. E. WHITNEY & CO.

BETHEL, MAINE
Marble and Granite Workers
Classic Designs
First Class Workmanship
Letters of inquiry promptly answered
See Our Work — Get Our Prices
E. E. WHITNEY & CO.
Satisfaction Guaranteed

William L. Frothingham
REAL ESTATE DEALER
South Paris, Maine
Open for enlistment of all kinds of property
Farm Property a Specialty
Prospective buyers will do well to get in touch with this Agency

SEWING MACHINE REPAIRING
ALL MAKES REPAIRED
Your old machine made to run like new
TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE
R. M. KNEELAND
WEST BETHEL, MAINE
Tel. 2-5

\$ Foundations \$
for Fortunes \$
Are right here in the advertising columns of this paper.
If what you're selling has merit, ADVERTISE IT.
An ad. will sell it for you.

GR

STORY FROM THE

Dr. Ronald McAllister, oculist, undertakes to solve the mystery of the murder of a young man, Harry Morgan, who had been in New Zealand, where he had lived in his youth. Will Harvey testify to a woman in a green cloak? Morgan's home the night of the murder. Doctor McAllister asked to see a young woman in a hospital. In return she matters to him a language which only he understands. He suspects may know something of the doctor. A carefully hidden discovery by McAllister in Morgan's home. What was searching a young man enters the house in a green cloak. The name Perkins, a housemaid, is taken into the case and McAllister leaves her a clue.

CHAPTER VI

After our conversation in the morning, which I had with a practical declaration on our part, upon him, our laboratory took us rather prize. I think, perhaps that I had that way, and that I have been lurking in his mind the idea that by coming to that unexpected way, surprise some secret we were back from him.

"Well," he said cheerfully over to our greeting, "I just very coming away from here, my convey. I suppose with array of instruments as waved his hand to include much everything in the room succeeded in getting the whole truth and nothing but out of him. How about it? innocent or guilty?"

His mockery was perfect natured, but the depth of it made it possible for Dr. McAllister to be perfectly frank. "He is innocent," said he, "no more connection with the Hilde murder than you had."

"He says so himself, I presume," Ashton said. "Exactly," replied the doctor. "The telephone bell rang just and I answered it. I heard from somewhere inquiring if Doctor McAllister's laboratory was answering in the affirmative. I asked if Mr. Ashton had yet."

"He's here now," I said. "Then I turned away and called on the phone. As he started the room my chief spoke to me. 'I see an evening paper stick of your pocket,' said he. 'Have a look, will you, while at the telephone?'"

Ashton handed it to him, crossed the room and picked receiver. The doctor beckoned to me the moment he seemed very interested with the news, for he the front pages rapidly, until he to the last and found section classified advertising. Once the eye pounced, like a hawk, upon item he wanted. His long body pointed it out to me:

"Found—a green cloak. Owns same by identifying and cost of this insertion." "I wonder if that hint has to any children this afternoon," I whispered.

Then, before I could respond, my arm lightly, and he gripped Ashton.

"A woman, you say?" . . . "I exclaim with every appearance of excitement. . . . 'Did she identify it?'"

"What sort of woman?" . . . "A woman of her?"

There was a little silence which I retained for the description. "It an incredulous tone we heard in his voice."

"An English housemaid? I gave her name as Jane Perkins; she identify the cloak beyond doubt?"

"What address did she give?"

"What's that? Three—new Woodland? Where, you idiot, that even address? That's The Mer. And you let her walk off with cloak over her arm after she given you that address?"

The GREEN CLOAK

By YORKE DAVIS

Ward Service, Copyright, 1924

STORY FROM THE START

Dr. Ronald McAllister, psychologist, undertakes to solve the mystery of the murder of a reclusive, Henry Morgan. The dead man's papers reveal that he had been in New Zealand, where McAllister had lived in his youth. Will Harvey testifies to seeing a woman in a green cloak at the Morgan home the night of the murder. Doctor McAllister is asked to see a young woman patient in a hospital. In her delirium she mutters in a strange language which only McAllister understands. He suspects she may know something of the murder. A carefully hidden map is discovered by McAllister and Assistant District Attorney Ashton. The map shows a house in the dark woods and escapes, leaving behind a green cloak. The name of Jane Perkins, a housemaid, is brought into the case and McAllister believes he has a clue.

CHAPTER VI

After our conversation with Ashton in the morning, which I terminated with a practical declaration of war, on our part, upon him, his visit to our laboratory took us rather by surprise. I think, perhaps that he intended it that way, and that there may have been lurking in the bottom of his mind the idea that by coming upon us in that unexpected way, he might surprise some secret we were holding back from him.

"Well," he said cheerfully in answer to our greeting, "I just met Harvey coming away from here in Malloy's conveyance. I suppose with such an array of instruments as this," he waved his hand to include pretty much everything in the room, "you've succeeded in getting the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth out of him. How about it? Is he innocent or guilty?"

His mockery was perfectly good-natured, but the depth of his skepticism made it possible for Doctor McAllister to be perfectly frank with him. "He is innocent," said he. "He had no more connection with the Oak Ridge murder than you had."

"He says so himself, I presume," observed Ashton.

"Exactly," replied the doctor. The telephone bell rang just then and I answered it. I heard a voice from somewhere inquiring if this was Doctor McAllister's laboratory, and on my answering in the affirmative, the voice asked if Mr. Ashton had arrived yet.

"He's here now," I said. "Do you want to talk with him?"

Then I turned away and called Ashton to the phone. As he started across the room my chief spoke to him. "I see an evening paper sticking out of your pocket," said he. "Let me have a look, will you, while you are at the telephone?"

Ashton handed it to him, then crossed the room and picked up the receiver. The doctor beckoned to me. For the moment he seemed very little concerned with the news, for he turned the front pages rapidly, until he came to the lost and found section in the classified advertising. Once there, his eye pointed, like a hawk, upon the item he wanted. His long thin finger pointed it out to me:

"Found—A green cloak. Owner can have same by identifying and paying cost of this insertion."

"I wonder if that halt has brought any tidings this afternoon," the doctor whispered.

Then, before I could reply, he gripped my arm tightly, and nodded toward Ashton.

"A woman, you say?" I heard him exclaim with every appearance of excitement.

"Did she identify it?"

"What sort of woman? Anything unusual about her?"

There was a little silence while he listened for the description. Then in an incredulous tone we heard him exclaim:

"An English housemaid! And she gave her name as Jane Perkins! Did she identify the cloak beyond a doubt?"

"What address did she give?"

"What? That? Three—seven—O Woodland! What? That? That's my own address! That's The Meredith. And you let her walk off with that cloak over her arm after she had given you that address!"

He waited for no answer, replaced the receiver on the hook, with a jerk, and whisked around upon us, his face red with anger.

"Gentlemen, don't you think you have carried this joke a little too far?" he demanded.

I suppose the unwarranted accusation might have made me angry if I had had leisure to indulge in such an emotion. But all my other feelings were swallowed up in astonishment. That one additional detail supplied by Ashton's conversation over the telephone stretched out already hardly credible coincidence to the breaking point. Jane Perkins had not only a green cloak with a high collar, but she had lost it and seeing it advertised as found, had promptly gone and identified it, and had gone away with

it over her arm. But the address—well, I admitted to myself, that reduced the whole thing to a farce. For a moment all my belief in Doctor McAllister's theory, in the validity of the test we had performed upon Harvey, in every scientific law I had learned of its foundation. Some one, somewhere, in plain security from our suspicions, and from the possibility of our detection was directing this ghastly farce and was permitting himself to laugh at us. That girl in the hospital had been shamming; Harvey had been shamming; Jane Perkins, who had identified the cloak, was, perhaps, a myth altogether. I could imagine the whoever played the part laughing, as she walked away with that cloak over her arm, and plotting the effect upon all of us when we should learn the address she had given.

But to the district attorney the situation had a very different look. He had no doubt at all—and on second thought I could not blame him—that we ourselves were the center of a plot to make him look ridiculous.

I got the shock of another surprise when I turned to look at Doctor McAllister. Instead of the indignant rebuke which I expected him to mete out to the young man who had just accused him, he spoke very quietly and with a mocking twinkle in his eye.

"You can't expect me to pass my opinion on a joke, Ashton, until I hear it," he said.

"You know altogether too much about it already," said the attorney hoarsely. "This precious Jane Perkins of yours answers my advertisement for the cloak which you turned over to me. She identifies it, beyond any doubt, as anyone whom you had instructed in advance would be able to do—identifies it down to a mistake button and a patch in the lining. How far back does the joke go? Did you find the cloak as you pretended you did, in Oak Ridge, near the Morgan house, or was the finding of it part of the game?"

A little gesture of rebuke and protest from the doctor checked him very abruptly.

"No, I withdraw that," he said. "That was an unwarranted thing to say. I believe that up to this morning, when you declared war upon me, you thought that by instructing the woman to give my own detective my own address as hers you were giving me a fair chance to detect the fraud. It would be, I suppose, if this were a game of chess. But this is serious business."

"We realize that as well as you do," I started to say, but my chief interrupted me.

"Can't you penetrate our fraud a little further?" he asked, and his tone now was openly derisive. "Does it occur to you that Phelps here, with the addition of a skirt and a shawl, might not be a sufficiently plausible woman to deceive the astute gentleman you left in charge?"

There was a little pause there, for Ashton was too angry to answer.

The doctor's manner changed as he went on. "What Phelps says is true. We realize better than you do, I think, what is at stake here. We're not trying to thwart justice in the long run. We are attacking this problem in our own way, after giving you fair warning. We refused to guarantee that our way would not conflict with yours, and we told you, in so many words, that you'd do well to keep an eye on us. You're the law on your side. You've all the power of the state attorney's office, whereas we have no standing at all. If you think we've got the cloak, search us; search the laboratory. Where will you begin?"

Still too angry to make any reply, Ashton strode out of the room, not actually slamming the door after him, but shutting it decisively enough to suggest that he felt like slamming it, and the next moment we heard his motor chugging away down the avenue.

The doctor hurried to the window and looked out after him. Presently he turned toward me with a long breath of relief.

"We're all right so far," he said.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Broken Heart Cause of Pyorrhea Attacks

According to Dr. Hans Sachs of Berlin, one of Germany's most eminent dentists, the loss of life and worries lower teeth and are the real cause of pyorrhea. Keep your soul in snug comfort and harmony, he says, and your teeth will be free of the modern plague of pyorrhea. Doctor Sachs has devoted the last ten years to the study of the influence of psychological factors on teeth, says the Pathfinder Magazine. He believes that pyorrhea develops most easily in teeth affected by tartar.

"I have established through a series of tests that under strains of emotion and various other factors on teeth much more rapidly than under normal conditions," he claims. "Another cause for pyorrhea is weakness of teeth, especially when arising from excessive use of tobacco or the use of a toothbrush which is too hard and causes a reaction of the subcutaneous tissue trying to free itself of burden."

Some impressions of daily life. Consequently, here, too, is a possible cause leading to pyorrhea. Most pyorrhea patients belong to the depressive type, says Dr. Sachs. Take the depression away and the pyorrhea will improve. It may sound foolish to laymen, but there is no doubt that a broken heart may cause pyorrhea and the subsequent loss of teeth.

Origin of "Horse-Radish"

In the names of plants and fruits the word "horse" is frequently used to denote a large, strong or coarse variety. For instance horse beans are a coarse variety of common beans used in feeding horses and cattle. It is supposed that the word was originally used in "horse-radish" for the same purpose, namely, to indicate what was regarded as a coarse kind of radish.

What's the Answer?

Questions No. 13

- 1—Who used the pen name George Elliot?
- 2—What was the longest game in the American league?
- 3—How many secretaries of state became Presidents and who were they?
- 4—What state was named for a king of England of the House of Stuart and who was he?
- 5—What is biology?
- 6—In what branch of painting, besides portraits, was Thomas Gainsborough celebrated?
- 7—What is the name of the largest lake in Russia?
- 8—What country is the turkey a native of and how many species are there?
- 9—How many letters are there in the French alphabet?
- 10—Where in the Bible does this verse occur: "And he set the sea on right side of the east end, over against the south?"
- 11—Which of Tolstoy's novels deals with Russia's wars with Napoleon?
- 12—What is record and who made it for one mile walking?
- 13—Who was the last President elected by the Whig party?
- 14—What Confederate general led a raid into Ohio during the Civil war?
- 15—What is chemistry?
- 16—What master among composers wrote many of his greatest works after becoming almost totally deaf?
- 17—What country has the greatest irregularity in outline?
- 18—What is a tulip and how many species are there of it?
- 19—Where is the Basque language spoken?
- 20—Where is the word "show" spelled "show"?

Answers No. 12

- 1—Harvard.
- 2—California, Florida.
- 3—Dr. William Brewster in James Madison's administration.
- 4—By the washing up of particles of rock broken away by the action of water.
- 5—The deepest spot in the Atlantic is 27,300 feet; in the Pacific it is 36,000 feet.
- 6—Jealousy between the adherents of the tragedians, William Charles Macready and Edwin Forrest, on the occasion of the visit of the former to New York city in 1849.
- 7—West Indies.
- 8—Henry James.
- 9—George Washington.
- 10—Only when the companies cease business.
- 11—William Dean Howells.
- 12—Groves of the Athletics.
- 13—A native fish of the southeast of Asia, remarkable for its pugnacious propensities.
- 14—A phantom ship said to be seen in stormy weather off the Cape of Good Hope, and thought to forebode ill luck.
- 15—Samuel Colt, 1836.
- 16—January 1, 1915.
- 17—Leonardo da Vinci.
- 18—Northern United States and Canada.
- 19—Benedict Arnold.
- 20—Manufacturing, agriculture and mercantile business.

Effect of Sanitation on Literary Manners

Literary manners have altered, not only as a result of the enlargement of the audience—though that was bound to have an important effect on literature—but as a result of changes in the manners and customs of everyday life.

The increase of privacy, the improvement of sanitation, the growing custom of cleanliness both of habits and of the body, and the abolition of many gross usages, have resulted in making many things that once were the comic counterparts of ordinary life seem now merely offensive irrelevances.

Probably improved sanitation has had more influence on literary manners than anyone yet suspects.

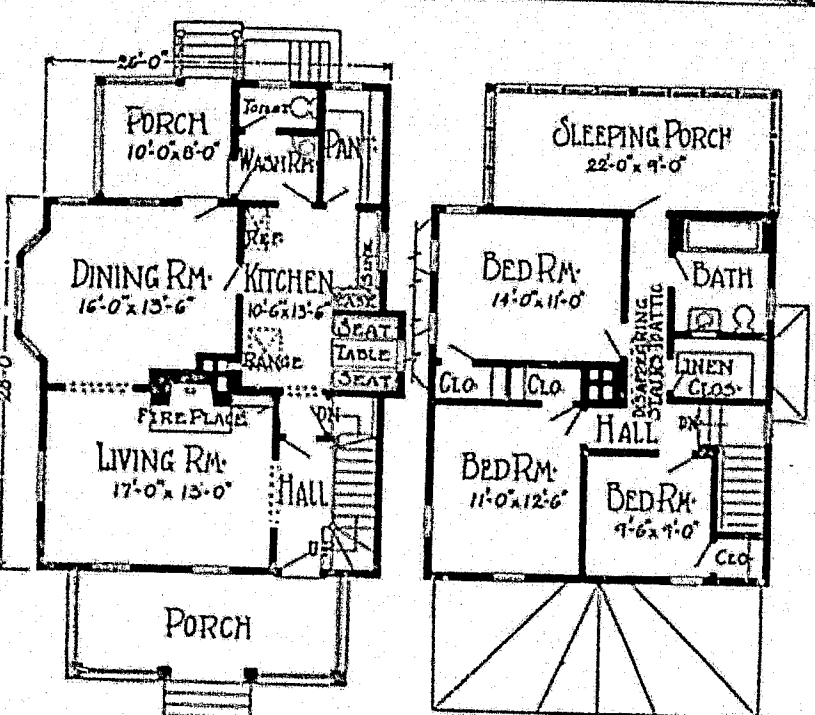
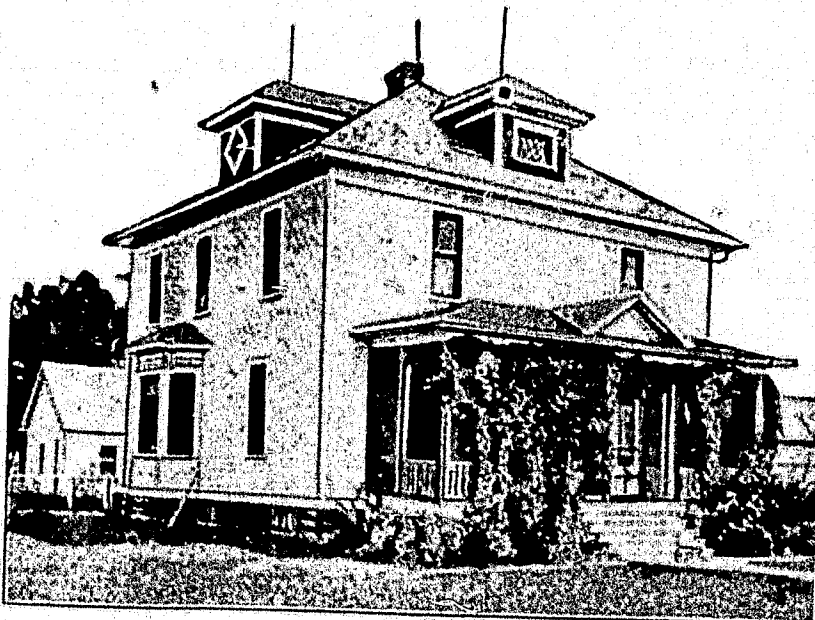
You will notice that what its enemies call prudery is most general in countries in which sanitation has made the greatest progress.

If labels were to return as an Englishman or an American today, he would probably find himself blushing like a Victorian girl at having made some of his own jokes. This is not to belittle the jokes of labels, but merely to recognize that the manners and conventions that were the natural soil of many of those jokes no longer exist today.—Robert Lynd in the Atlantic Monthly.

Coin Bank Idea Old

The use of coin banks as thrift incentives can be traced back far beyond the Christian era. Probably the oldest coin bank is that found by Count de Prozac and now in possession of the National City bank. This savings vessel, which is in the form of a closed urn of baked clay with a slit in the top, was found in the ruins of Utra, an ancient Phoenician city on the African coast near Carthage. It is believed to be at least 2,500 years old.

Square Style of Home Makes for Economy of Space and Expenditure



By W. A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to practical home building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as editor, author and manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1527 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

While the floor plans of this square-type, hip-roof home shows only six rooms, there is much more room than is ordinarily found in a house of this size. On the first floor there are a breakfast nook adjoining the kitchen and a large washroom and pantry at the back. On the second floor over the washroom and back porch is a large sleeping porch, of dimensions that will accommodate three full-sized beds. These additional rooms make this house a comfortable home for a fairly large family.

The square-type home is popular, as it is economical to build, and every inch of the space inside is available for use. The wide front porch,

screened during the summer, makes a comfortable sitting place.

The dimensions of the house are 26 by 28 feet, exclusive of the projection for the back porch and washroom and sleeping porch at the rear. The building is of frame construction and has a basement the same size as the house.

The entrance door at the front leads into a narrow hall out of which run the stairs to the second floor. The living room, 13 by 17 feet, and the dining room, 13 feet 6 inches by 10 feet, are connected with a double casement opening, making a spacious combination. The kitchen adjoins the dining room, while at the back are the washroom and a large rear porch. This arrangement makes both the living and dining rooms light and airy. Upstairs are three bedrooms, all corner rooms, and a large bathroom, all opening off the central hall. At the rear is the sleeping porch, 6 feet wide and 22 feet long, a room that will be popular in summer, and as it is eased in may be used in winter also.

Problems in Planning an Attractive Home

The manifold problems that arise when a man begins to wonder what kind of house he had better build are discussed by R. W. Sexton in Arts and Decoration Magazine. Mr. Sexton stresses the point that the design of a home should be an expression of the individual requirements and tastes of those that are to live therein. He says: "Every house offers its own individual problem in the design of both the exterior and the interior. The house may and should be designed to suggest the personality of the owner and yet keep within the bounds established by architectural principles."

"The first step in the development of the design of a house is the arrangement of the floor plan, which must be made to serve the particular requirements of the owner's household. Building materials and construction modes of construction are selected, and with the floor plan they serve as the basis from which the design is determined."

"This design," continues Mr. Sexton, "first takes shape in a series of masses and voids. Honesty, sincerity and truthfulness must be its chief characteristics. False doors that lead nowhere, false beams which carry or support nothing, and all kinds of furniture, which is not furniture at all, must be avoided. Do away with effects. Let there be a reason for everything and all will be well."

"Detailing comes next. The ornamentation of the architectural design is the first step in the detailing of the various components of the composition, and the decorative scheme—the furnishings—represents the finishing touches to the picture. The architectural design includes the permanent features, the structural elements, while the decorative scheme comprises the temporary details, the movable. The architectural design treats the walls, floors, ceilings, woodwork and lighting fixtures. The decorative scheme includes the wall coverings, carpets and rugs, furniture, lamps and draperies. Color is the main feature of the decorative scheme. The working out of that scheme is really a matter of assembling materials of stock designs."

Mr. Sexton believes that there

should be in consequence he more originally in the architectural design for a room than in the decorative scheme. He says: "The decorative scheme would seem to be rather an expression of the owner's preference for one thing over another than an expression of interpretation of his original ideas."

"At no time does collaboration between architect and decorator seem so necessary as when planning the location of the furniture. The architect places a wall bracket in a certain place, and the decorator wants to put a high cabinet there. The decorator comes into the room, makes his plan for the furniture, and finds that there is not enough space on a certain wall between two doors for the davenport that he wants to use. A collaboration of the ideas of both architect and decorator, of their tastes and of their manner of expression, would solve all problems, and smooth out all the rough places of the advantage of both, as well as to that of the client, when they both desire to serve."

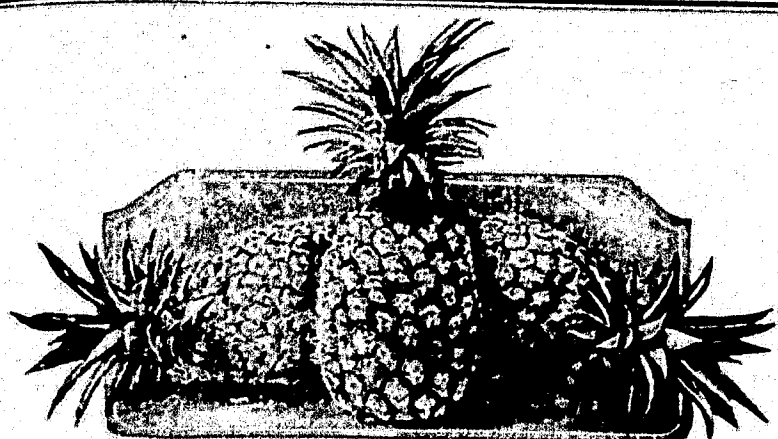
Floor Recognized as Decorative Foundation

Architects have always appreciated the fact that a floor is more than a mere structural element; that in homes especially it is the foundation of room decoration as well, especially when color finishes are applied which harmonize with the tones of interior woodwork adopted.

Also, when different grades, widths and finishes are used interesting varieties may be obtained and the cost of flooring lowered without sacrifice of durability and permanence. Architects are in the best position to advise clients of the many advantages of oak flooring, its beauty, economy and durability. In an intimate and authoritative way not possible by the printed word.

Laying Shingles

A shingle is 16 inches long. To make a shingle roof tight each shingle must have several laps. A shingle laid more than five inches to the weather is almost worthless. From four to four and one-half inches is far better. Laid properly, a shingled roof will last for many years.



An Ancient Symbol of Hospitality

A PICTURESQUE old rectory in Rhode Island was recently being restored. Covered with vines, its colors mellowed by age, so the rectory had stood for over one hundred years. The north doorway on this old home was formerly the doorway of the French Admiral deTernay, and is one of the famous carved doorways of New England. When the dust of years was brushed from the ancient carvings and the central ornament disclosed, it proved to be a pineapple.

Only one other similar doorway is still in existence—that on the old State House on Washington Square. Commenting upon his architectural design a writer of "Parish Tidings" says:

"The pineapple in the midst is an ancient symbol of hospitality, and no symbol of hospitality may be allowed to decay over the doorway of a priest, whose doors must always be open to the sheep of the flock. May the old pineapple be a true symbol of a real welcome for many years to come!"

Today, the pineapple on the table symbolizes hospitality. Much of the beauty of old doorways has been lost, but the spirit of hospitality is still fostered, and the hostess who serves pineapple extends to the guest within the door, an ancient warmth of greeting.

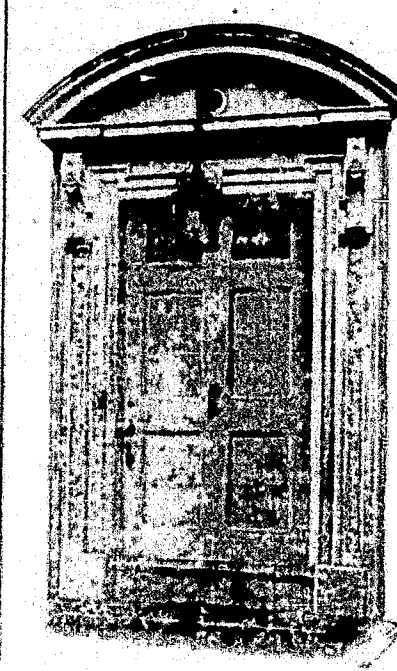
The newest aid to the hostess who serves pineapple are Hawaiian pineapple "tid-bits". They are made from the same sun-kissed Hawaiian pineapple as the sliced or crushed product, and they lend themselves to dishes in which smaller pieces of pineapple are preferable to larger pieces.

Here are some delicious ways of serving pineapple tid-bits:

Pineapple Waldorf Salad—Pare,

quarter and core three apples and cut into tiny cubes. Add medium size can of Hawaiian pineapple tidbits, one-fourth cup walnuts broken in pieces and one-half cup celery cut in thin inch-long slices. Mix with thick mayonnaise dressing and serve on lettuce.

Baked Pineapple Tomatoes.—Scoop out centers of six uniform-sized tomatoes. Chop six slices crisp bacon, tomato center, and one onion. Add medium size can of Hawaiian pineapple tid-bits, and enough bread crumbs to make the right consistency to stuff into the shells. Cover with more crumbs and grated cheese. Bake in a hot oven (500 degrees) for twenty minutes.



THIS FOOD IS PUT UP IN A VARIETY OF FORMS

WHEN a food outgrows the stage of being a delicacy and becomes so universally used as to be a staple, a demand is created for various forms of that food on the market. Not so long ago, tomatoes grew in old-fashioned gardens as "love apples," to be looked at but not eaten. Later it was discovered they were good to eat. The first tomatoes canned were a delicacy, but today, tomatoes can be bought in some dozen different forms—ranging from whole tomatoes to tomato paste.

Pineapple used to grow in royal gardens under glass. When it was discovered that Hawaii could grow better pineapple in the open fields and ship it, sun-ripened in cans, pineapple was a delicacy. Today, with the discovery that pineapple is a complement to meat and vegetables, it is known, also, that it contains valuable food elements. It is not only a delicacy but an important food product and is packed in a variety of forms, ranging from sliced pineapple to the pineapple juice.

The most popular forms in which Hawaiian pineapple is available are sliced, crushed, "tid-bits" and broken slices, and pineapple juice. Both sliced and crushed pineapple may be had in what is known as "fancy," the choicest pack, and "standard," almost as choice but

costing less, and very delicious. Crushed pineapple is primarily a culinary ingredient. It is just as choice as the sliced—fact, it is even better as far as flavor is concerned as it comes from the outer portion of the pineapple, nearest the shell and this shell is nearest the sun.

The juice is pure juice of the pineapple, unsweetened so that it can be mixed with other liquids in sundries, pudding, sauces, etc. It contains all of the rich mineral properties and vitamins which make pineapple so vital a part of the health diet.

Pineapple is put on the market in various size cans. They are: Buffet can, containing five slices of pineapple or nine ounces of the crushed product; No. 1's, a slightly larger flat can containing six (lower) slices; No. 2's, a tall can, containing ten slices, or one pound of crushed; No. 1, a tall can, containing nine slices of pineapple, or eleven ounces of crushed; No. 2's can, containing eight large slices of pineapple or one pound five ounces of crushed pineapple.

Pineapple tid-bits and pineapple juice are obtainable in No. 2 tall cans. These tid-bits are especially suitable for salads or any dish in which small pieces of pineapple are needed.

SKILLINGTON

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Little of Arlington, Mass., are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Rex Robinson.

Mrs. Robert Clough is caring for Mrs. Elias Robinson who is quite comfortable at this writing.

Mrs. Maude Vashaw and family recently motored to Brewer, Maine, and Mrs. Vashaw's son, Stanley, returned with them after spending several weeks with his sister, Mrs. George Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. Haley of Manchester, N. H., spent a few days with Mrs. Haley's daughter, Mrs. Wallace Merrill. Mrs. Grace Foley returned home from Island Pond but was called back immediately by the sudden illness of her sister, Mrs. Bert Damon.

Miss Thea Hutchinson is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Loton Hutchinson.

STATE OF MAINE

To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named.

At a Probate Court, held at Rumford, in and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven. The following matters having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen, a newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford, on the third Tuesday of September, A. D. 1927, at 1 o'clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

Harriet H. Sorenson late of Bethel, deceased; petition for license to sell and convey real estate and distribute the proceeds presented by Benjamin W. Kimball and others, heirs living in other states.

Witness, Henry H. Hastings, Judge of said court at Rumford this fourth Tuesday of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

ALBERT D. PARK, Register.

NOTICE

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of George H. Hayward late of Union in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

ELMER C. PARK August 23, 1927. Bethel, Maine

NOTICE

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of George H. Hayward late of Union in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

MARY P. CROCKETT August 23, 1927. Bethel, Maine

NOTICE

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of George H. Hayward late of Union in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

FRED L. DOUGLASS August 23, 1927. Bethel, Maine

BETHEL AND VICINITY

(Continued from page 1)

Frank Taylor returned last week from a week's visit with relatives in Lynn, Mass.

William Hall of Brunswick was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Park.

The N. S. Stowell Co. mill has cut its scheduled running time to four days a week.

Vivian Hutchings returned to Lynn, Mass., Monday, after spending his vacation in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clark and Mrs. Mina Harriman were in South Paris Saturday afternoon.

Miss Mildred Keane of Turner, Me., was the guest of Miss Esther Lapham the first of the week.

Adner Gurney and Madeline Brink assisted in Robertson's Service Station a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Austin and two sons, Charles and Maynard, spent a few days in Orono last week.

Perley Hodgdon of Hiram, Maine, was the guest of his uncle, Jasper Cates, and wife over the week end.

Mrs. E. L. Brown and Ernest Brown were in Portland last week where Ernest had his tonsils removed.

The drama, "A Poor Married Man," will be given at West Bethel Grange Hall, Friday evening, Sept. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hastings and children and Mrs. Vining returned to their home in Dorchester, Mass., Tuesday.

Margaret Herriek left Wednesday for Boston after spending some time with her parents, Hon. and Mrs. A. E. Herriek.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Jerry and Mr. and Mrs. Bert Jerry of Barre, Vt., were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Machin.

Mrs. Walter Chandler of West Sumner was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. A. D. Forbes, and family the first of the week.

Miss Ethel Merrill of Yarmouth has returned to her home after spending a few days with Mrs. Lyman Wheeler and family.

MIDDLE INTERVALE ROAD

Mrs. Lawrence Holt and her mother and little daughter visited Mrs. Rena Foster at her cottage Sunday and she returned home with them and from there will take Mrs. Foster to her home in Dorchester Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Coolidge and children were at his grandparents' Sunday.

Edgar Coolidge was a caller at his father's Tuesday.

Mr. Payne and family and Rob Sanborn and family and others went fishing Sunday.

WEST BETHEL

Miss Dorothy Grover is spending a two weeks vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Grover. Miss Grover is a student nurse at the C. M. G. Hospital, Lewiston.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mason entertained forty-three guests at their home on Thursday evening in honor of Rev. Roger Cleveland who left Friday for his home in Springfield, Mass. Mr. Cleveland was presented a sum of money as an appreciation of his splendid work in the community during the summer.

The fine attendance and cooperation by the people was evidence of the esteem in which he was held by the older and younger people alike.

Miss Ruth Howes left Friday for her home in Woodshole, Mass., after spending two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Howes.

Mrs. Clara Abbott spent last week at Auburn the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brown.

The drama, "A Poor Married Man," will be given at West Bethel Grange Hall, Friday evening, Sept. 2.

Distressed Stomach

Fullness, gas pressure, aching, sour or burning sensation, relieved by a few doses of

"L. F." Atwood's Medicine

60 doses only 50c. Trial size 15c.

Made and Guaranteed by L. F. MEDICINE CO., Portland, Maine

O. K. Clifford Co., Inc. South Paris, Maine Tel. 307-4

Dealers in

Dodge Bros. Cars

Graham Bros. Trucks

We also have dependable used cars and trucks, and some used cars and trucks that are not so dependable.

Stop! Look! Listen!

Before Buying Come and See the

SAVAGE WASHER and DRYER

with the exclusive

Spin Rinse Spin Dry

No Ringer, No Tubs

Machine fills with hose. Emptied by Rotor Ejector Pump.

LESLIE COBURN, Agent

BETHEL, MAINE

Protect Your Lunch

with

Pad-O-Wax

the heavier wax paper

Put up in convenient tablet form

50 Sheets, 10c

Size 10x12 inches

For sale at the office of

The Oxford County Citizen



The place to buy your

Radiolas.

RCA Loudspeakers and RCA Accessories

We are glad to announce that we have been selected by the Radio Corporation of America to sell and service Radiolas, RCA Loudspeakers and RCA Accessories.

Radiolas RCA Loudspeakers \$15 to \$375 \$18 to \$435 Convenient Time Payments may be arranged

CROCKETT'S Bethel, Maine

Women and Sign Language
Woman's intuition, remarks a Janned Kansas City citizen, is a species of cunning that tells her by the way how to use her necktie whether you are going to have a lodge meeting that night or not.—Capper's Weekly.

Immortal Author

One of the greatest English poets of all time, John Milton, was born on December 9, 1608. He was famous for his prolific pen, his best known works being "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained."

SUITS OF NOVELTY TWEEDS; FOX FUR NECKPIECE POPULAR

SEEKING enlightenment as to fall suit trends? Well, here is a "fash word" model which speaks for itself in its mannish tweed fabric, its short skirt with its skirt flaps at one side and its sweater-cut coat. It is Marion Nixon, who holds forth in modishdom to the delight of vast audiences, who has stepped into the autumn picture class as you see.

With this eminently correct and "easy-to-look-at" suit Miss Nixon wears a ravishing red suede vest. It tones the whole outfit. A bit of the red suede escapes from the vest to do

is the "nifty" thing for general wear. Bravo for the girl who has remained constant to her fur neck piece through the summer days. Now is the time of her reward, for autumn breezes do begin to blow, and what so "comfy" as well as satisfying to her vanity on a chilly fall day, as a good looking fur about shoulder and throat.

To say that these fashionable neckpieces are "foxy" describes them in more ways than one. From the modish standpoint they are all of that. When it comes to the fur itself every



A Handsome Fall Suit.

duty as a buttonhole and on the pocket and collar as a "note of color." A sports felt hat of tan, with matching shoes and bag, give a perfect picture to this ensemble.

The sturdy rough tweed suits now so fashionable are directly in contrast to the elaborate movement of women's costume which marks this season. For that reason they achieve a more than casual distinctiveness. As to length of skirts, this depends whether one is considering the subject from the American or Paris standpoint. French couturiers are inclined to somewhat longer lengths, but women here, especially the flapper age, are proving quite defiant, many of them insisting on continuing a display of knees. Of course Paris usually wins in the end, but just now brevity is the rule, especially for the youthful style enthusiasts in America.

Another item of interest—the smart suit has not an inch of fur in sight as actual trimming, this because

branch of the fox family tree is represented in autumn's style parade. There is pointed fox in all its glory—blue, red, platinum and beige. As to white fox it holds its own triumphantly, regardless of the fact that it has been doing strenuous duty the whole summer through.

Imagination cannot picture anything more "wacky" in the way of a fall costume or suit enhanced with a flat turtleneck scarf. The autumn land scape will be crowded with just such a fox neckpiece never fails to enrich the dressy three-piece ensemble as this picture so charmingly proves.

With the smart tweed suit of autumn vogue, there is nothing so swag as a handsome fox fur piece, preferably in beige or in platinum.

Perhaps the newest in fox fur pieces are the double or twin animal types. These two-in-one models are really luxuriously long, joining as they do two furs at the back of the neck which is in keeping with the trend to



Fox Fur Gives Style Touch.

of the vogue for the separate fur piece. Every one who can afford it is going to own a beige or platinum fur for next fall.

Seems as if brown are to have their chance this season, lovely shades of chocolate, deep leaf tones and the like, which of course establish the color trend for next autumn.

More formal type suits appear in black and also in sophisticated brown shades, but it is the sports suit which

ward beauty favored effects for fall and winter.

In neckpieces there is also a marked tendency to wear soft. The fur, by the way, is reaching marked attention in the styling of garments of distinction.

Plaid coats still retained an appeal with fur are conspicuous present in advance style showings.

JULIA BOUTONNET



Radio Reception Goal Is Reached

Not More Than 20 Per Cent
of Sets Will Reproduce
Properly.

By KNUTE PETERSEN.

In Radio World, Great improvement has been effected in broadcasting and reception during the past few years. In the early days even the best transmitting stations used phonographs and player pianos promiscuously before the microphone. Now these stations are using the highest type of available artistic talent directly before the microphone. All "mechanical performers" are prohibited.

At first little thought was given to the modulation. Often it happened that the wave was badly overmodulated. Now the average percentage of modulation occurs on even the loudest passages. Furthermore, the modulation is so low that the second harmonic which is introduced into the signal when the percentage of modulation is too high is negligible.

Not much thought was given previously to quality of modulation over the entire audible scale. Now the modulation is the same for all essential frequencies within a very close margin.

At the receiving end, the improvement in quality has been slower than at the transmitting end, because many entered the receiver manufacturing field who had no adequate knowledge of the fundamental principles of radio in general and quality in particular.

Accumulation of Knowledge. But knowledge of these things was accumulated and broadcast in technical circles and great improvement in the received programs was the result.

There was no one thing that came first in this general improvement of equipment. The realization that more power was required to operate loudspeakers satisfactorily brought larger tubes. The demand for the low notes in the stand brought large transformers and also brought resistance coupled receivers with high mu tubes. The demand for the low as well as the high notes brought cone speakers of large dimensions.

The demand for convenience of operation brought about simplified control in the receivers. At first it was thought necessary to have a variable for every component part of the circuit. As a result there were receivers which had a rheostat for every tube, one or more variable high resistance for each tube, one or more variable tuned circuit together with a vernier control for each, potentiometers for varying the grid bias, taps on the primaries to change the coupling, taps on the secondaries for varying the output range, rotatable primaries for changing the coupling, and other variables without number.

"Variations" Disappears. As a result of this manifold for variable, which has been called "variometer" receivers have been appearing and well-nigh impossible to operate. At present variables are used only for tuning and for volume control, and these are reduced to the smallest possible number. One or two controls for tuning and one for volume control are now popular. Many sets use a single control for tuning and another for volume control. The result is that the receiver is simple to operate and it is possible to hold it so that it looks like a piece of art.

The demand for convenience also brought socket power devices. At first these were designed to eliminate the "B" batteries only. Then they were built to include the "A" battery also. Finally attempts were made to build them so as to eliminate the filament battery also. Fair results have been obtained and the prospects for complete success along this line are very bright. In fact, many receivers of excellent performance characteristics are now in operation in which no batteries whatsoever are used.

Competition Fiercer. The keen competition between the phonograph and the radio was one of the greatest forces for improving the quality of both. But a few years ago the quality of phonograph reproduction was atrocious. It was an ordeal to listen to one of the instruments. Radio came along. It was an improvement over the phonograph, but though it was at first, the phonograph manufacturers got busy and turned out instruments capable of reproducing recognizable music. That was a challenge to the radio element. They accepted it and now the duel is being fought. The best phonograph reproduction is now on a par with the best radio reproduction, and either is almost as good as original.

In the competition between the phonograph and the radio the phonograph had the early advantage of greater talent. Nearly all the great artists of voice and instrument were signed by contract to the phonograph makers. Radio had to take what was left. At first there was not much to take, but now practically all the great artists are available to the radio.

Radio has one advantage over the

phonograph, and that is that its programs come to the listener right off the griddle. Phonograph music is bought in the store deliberately at so much per package. Radio music comes waiting through space so that he who listens may hear by simply tuning in on it. A peach plucked off the tree is much more delicious than a peach fished out of a tin can. The two peaches might have grown on the same tree, or even the same branch; but the canned peach grew in a season or two ago, the one plucked off the tree did not stop growing more lush and succulent until the moment it was plucked. The plucked peach ripened in the sun, the canned peach ripened in the shade of a warehouse, or perchance under the action of a chemical. So it is with the music from the phonograph and the radio. The phonograph record has been perfected in a studio and deprived of some of the human element. The radio rendition is the result of growth and it is alive and vibrant.

The artistic phase of radio has always outrun the technical development. In the early days when "mechanical performers" were used the technical equipment at both the transmitting and receiving ends was so poor that nothing but the novelty of the thing sustained interest in broadcasting.

First-Class Artists Now.

Later, when mediocre human talent was employed, the technical equipment improved a little but still the reproduced programs were mediocre.

Now when artists of first magnitude perform before the microphone, the average reproduction is of first order.

Of course one frequently hears a radio receiver which gives the illusion of reality, but such receivers are none too plentiful. The defect lies mainly with the receiving equipment. Soon the listener will not be satisfied with distorted radio. The general buyer is learning fast.

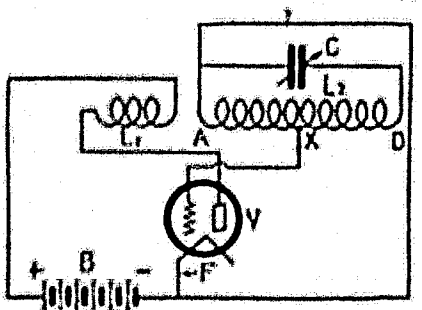
Poor reception is not now so much a matter of technical development of receivers as with the exploitation of radio. It is well known how to build receivers capable of fidelity of reproduction, but there are many sets built which cannot reproduce any program properly. And these sets are in daily use. They serve well to impart news and useful information to their owners, but they are not able to create the illusion of reality.

These receivers also serve to keep the rhythm of a musical composition and belch forth a great volume of sound. Hence they serve well those who would fill the room with noisy radiance. But when it comes to reproducing classical music as rendered by the great artists or organized groups of artists, these sets can do no better than create a displeasing caricature.

It is safe to say that more than 80 per cent of the sets in use today fall in this class.

Constants of Wave Meter Should Not Change in Use

It is essential that the constants of a wave meter should not change in use. Some slight difficulty has been experienced with vacuum tube wave meters, owing to the necessity of substituting a new tube when the original one, with which the instrument was calibrated, burns out. Varying interelectrode capacities of the tubes, for example, would seriously alter the maximum wave length to which the wave meter will tune, thereby introducing inaccuracies over the whole range. Col. K. E. Edgeworth describes in his (British) patent a circuit which overcomes this difficulty. Here it will be seen that a tube V is



Wave Meter Circuit That Holds Its Calibration if Tube Is Changed.

provided with a thicker coil L₁ and a "B" battery. This is coupled in the normal manner to a grid circuit inductance L₂, tuned by a variable capacitor C. One end A of the inductance L₂ is connected to the filament F of the tube; while instead of connecting the free end D directly to the grid of the tube, the actual grid connection is taken to a tapping point X along the inductance L₂, so that only a portion of the turns of the inductance are actually in the grid circuit. Obviously, then, the tube capacity is in about only with a few of the turns instead of all the turns, as would be the case with the normal arrangement. This means that any slight variation in tube capacity will not materially alter the wave length of the circuit L₂ C, since the capacity variation is only in about with a few of the turns—London Wireless World.

Parallel Series Plan to Connect Loud Speakers

Connect loud speakers (when more than one are used) in parallel series. When this is done the energy is divided between them and the entire volume will go through each individual speaker in turn. In the series connection, the tip of one cord goes to the set, the other tip of that speaker goes to the next speaker and the tip of the second speaker goes to the third one, while the tip of the third speaker goes to the set.

Americans Use More Electricity Nowadays

The ordinary daily life of the average American is growing more electrical every year. In 1925 the average home in this country used 865 kilowatt-hours of electrical current or about enough in a day to operate 20 ordinary house lamps one hour. In 1926 the consumption had grown to 400 kilowatt-hours per family, an increase of about 10 per cent. The rates throughout the land experienced a slight decrease so that even though people used one-tenth more electricity, the average family bill for the year 1926 was only \$21.24 as compared with \$27.80 the year before. These statistics are the result of a nationwide survey made by Electrical Merchandising.

Wider Use of Steel Is Proof of Man's Advance

Steel production in the United States last year reached 48,000,000 tons, more than half of the world output, according to recent reports. Americans used about six times their own weight of the material as compared with little more than two times the weight of the population at the beginning of the Twentieth century. In 1926 the total estimated output of steel and iron for the entire world was about 50,000 tons, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. The increase in the production of the metals, keeping pace with the development of power machinery, has enabled a laborer to earn in a few hours today what would have required days a few centuries ago. One economist estimates that the ratio in favor of power over man toll is as high as 530 to 1.



As We Grow Older

Proper Kidney Function Is
More Than Ever Important.

As we grow older, there is apt to be a gradual slowing up of bodily functions. The kidneys are the blood filters. If their action becomes sluggish they do not thoroughly cleanse the blood of poisonous wastes. This tends to make one tired and achy, with often a nagging headache, drowsy headaches and dizziness. A common symptom of imperfect kidney action is scanty or burning excretions.

Elderly people recommend Doan's Pills. This tested diuretic is endorsed the country over. Ask your neighbor!

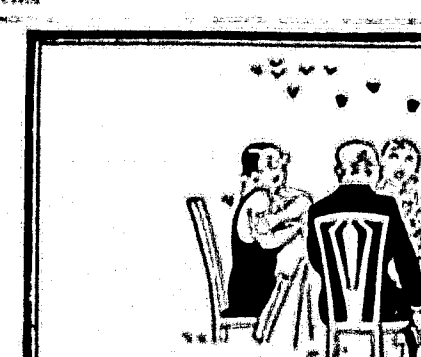
DOAN'S PILLS
60c
STIMULANT DIURETIC FOR KIDNEYS
Foster-McMillan Co., Mfg. Chem., Buffalo, N.Y.

Rats

London has always had a large rat population, but now it is assuming menacing proportions.

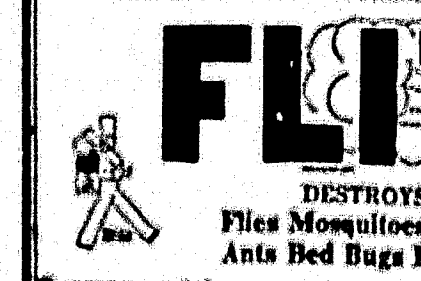
The old English black rat was almost displaced by the Norwegian variety, which in turn is being driven out by the small black "ship rat" that can get into places no other rat could reach. Rodents of the latter type have been known to travel on telephone wires.

Now a new brand has been discovered in large numbers in the neighborhood of Piccadilly. They are albino rats, with pink eyes, white hair, and white skins, and are quite as fierce as the other kinds. It is suggested they have bred from escaped tame specimens.

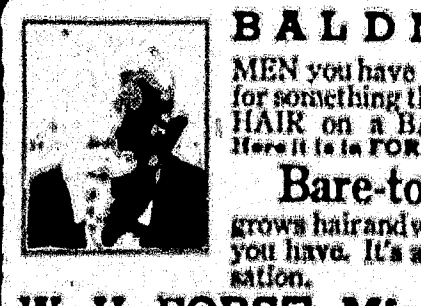


Buzz guests make a hit

FLIT spray clears your home of flies and mosquitoes. It also kills bed bugs, roaches, ants, and their eggs. Fatal to insects but harmless to mankind. Will not stain. Get FLIT today.



DESTROYS
Flies Mosquitoes Moths
Ants Bed Bugs Roaches



W. H. FORSE, Mfg. Scottsdale, Pa.



OAK Floors

will modernize your home. Make it more valuable for rental or sale. Permanent, beautiful, economical, easy to keep clean.

OAK FLOORING BUREAU
1293 Builders' Building CHICAGO

"Surrey Woe Water"

Much local interest has been aroused by the fact that the underground stream known as the "Surrey Woe Water" has recently been flowing fairly rapidly along the Caledonian valley, an occurrence which, according to ancient tradition, presages some world-shaking event. The stream is supposed to appear above ground every seven years, and the recent rising was rather infrequent. It is thought that heavy rainfalls assisted to bring about the flow, as the hills round about are full of water.

Paper milk bottles are being used by a London dairy.

HALE'S MONEY

There's nothing like this for breaking up colds—bringing relief to sore throats, head and chest—Safe—Money back 30 cents at all drug stores.

COUNTY AGENTS WANTED—If you are position to invest \$100 in factory in proportion for county, write for particulars Box J, Sycamore, Ohio.

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

PAINT BARGAINS—Must sell an amount of paint and varnish. Write for particulars Box J, Sycamore, Ohio.

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

Shortland Mall, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4, England. Write for Leaflet. (English and French.)

WOMEN CAN NOW DO MORE

because Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Keeps Them Well

Fifty years ago there were few occupations for women. Some taught in a school, some did housework, some found work to do at home and a few took up nursing.

Today there are very few occupations not open to women. Today they work in factories with hundreds of other women and girls. There are women architects, engineers, dentists, executives, and logicians. But all too often a woman's economic independence at the cost of her health.

Mrs. Elizabeth Chamberlain writes that she got "Wonderful relief" from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Mr. Chamberlain lives at 500 Monmouth, Trenton, N. J. She recommends the Vegetable Compound to her friends and will gladly answer any letters she gets from women asking for it.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped other women who shouldn't it help you?

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped other women who shouldn't it help you?

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped other women who shouldn't it help you?

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped other women who shouldn't it help you?

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped other women who shouldn't it help you?

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped other women who shouldn't it help you?

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped other women who shouldn't it help you?

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped other women who shouldn't it help you?

WOMEN CAN NOW DO MORE

because Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Keeps Them Well

Fifty years ago there were few vocations for women. Some taught in a school, some did housework, some found work to do at home and a few took up nursing.

Today there are very few occupations not open to women. Today they work in factories with hundreds of other women and girls. There are also women architects, engineers, dentists, executives, and legislators. But all too often a woman's economic independence at the cost of her health.

Mrs. Elizabeth Chamberlain who works in the national factory making vegetable compound to her friends from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Mrs. Chamberlain lives at 500 Monmouth Street, Trenton, N. J. She recommends the factory and will gladly answer letters she gets from women asking about it.

If Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped other women, shouldn't it help you?

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

For Wounds and Sores

For back for first bottle if not cured. All Dealers.

No Mercy

A woman who had parked her car in the congested district and noticed a policeman in the offing, inquired of a man who was standing near the policeman's attitude.

"Does the officer place stickers on cars that are parked overtime, or is he inclined to be reasonable?" the man asked.

"No," the colored man replied.

"Then why does he place stickers on my car?" the woman asked.

"Because you parked it in the wrong place," the man replied.

"Bayer Aspirin"

PROVED SAFE

Take without Fear as Told

in "Bayer" Package

Bayer

Does not affect the Heart

See you see the "Bayer Cross"

on the tablets you are not

the genuine Bayer Aspirin

made by millions and prescribed

by doctors over twenty-five years for

Colds, Headache, Neuritis, Lumbago, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain, Pain

Unbroken "Bayer" package con-

tains directions. Handy boxes

also contain tablets and drug-

also contain tablets of 24 and 100.

S. S. Blades Shave Europe

It seems, is buying the

rights to the American

the United Kingdom, where

the duty is imposed, safety

of the ship to Europe in

the value of \$3,500,000, we

with \$3,500,000 in the pre-

Two in One

to marry a pretty girl

and cook.

That's Mandy.

INDIGESTION

is caused by indigestion,

constipation or similar dis-

teen's August Flower

has been used success-

fully for half a century.

At all drug stores, G. O.

Woodbury, N. J.

CORNS

causes pain at once!

Dr. Scholl's

Lino-pads

Dr. Scholl's

Lino-pads

Dr. Scholl's

Lino-pads

Dr. Scholl's

Lino-pads

CHILD KING PREFERS "MICKY" TO MAJESTY

He'll Make a Good Fireman, Marie Decides.

Stina, Rumania.—King Michael I. Rumania's five-year-old sovereign, dashed down the concrete walk of the royal summer palace here a couple of days ago in his red-painted, miniature American automobile, almost bowling over Dowager Queen Marie as he went. Ahead of him raced his favorite dog, Mumbo. They imagined themselves going to a fire.

"Mickie Micky," as Queen Marie calls her romping, irrepressible grandson, was shrieking, blowing a whistle and ordering even royalty out of his path. Queen Marie, who was taking a stroll in the palace grounds with the little king's mother, Princess Helene, and former King George of Greece, said jokingly:

"Well, if he doesn't make a good king he surely will make a first-class fireman."

Prefers "Mickie" to Majesty.

When the correspondent of the Associated Press asked Queen Marie to describe the boy king, she said:

"He hasn't the remotest idea what the events of the last fortnight mean. He can't understand why people make such a fuss over him. He wants to be called 'Mickie' and not 'your majesty.'"

"Like all other children, he is intensely fond of fairy tales, and stories of adventure and daring. He exults with joy and triumph when the villain in a legend has his head cut off or when some wicked character is shut up in a dungeon or eaten alive by wolves. He also loves flowers, a trait which I suppose he gets from me. Knowing my love for flowers, he goes to the palace grounds, picks little nosegays and puts them at my bedside in the evening. He also takes delight in swimming, riding his pony and playacting."

The queen said that the little king always speaks English to his mother and Queen Marie, but Rumanian to others.

Has Few Playmates.

"Mickie has been kept very much at home by his mother," said Queen Marie, "and therefore hasn't many playmates. Helen puts him to bed at 8:30 or 7 p. m. In the evening, he is up again by 6:30 or 7:00 a. m. In the morning, half an hour later he is out on the lawn, playing with his scooter or other toys."

"His chief characteristics are his unusual intelligence, argumentative nature, obstinacy and mischievousness. His mother is very religious, but Mickie dislikes going to church because the services are so long."

The queen said that Michael had not fully realized that his grandfather, Ferdinand, was dead, and the little fellow constantly looked for the toys which the late king was in the habit of giving him daily.

See U. S. to Study

Present, Says Visitor

Washington.—If you are curious about the past, travel in Europe. But if you would learn of the present and future, tour the United States from coast to coast. That is the lesson which Ambassador Pueyrredon of Argentina says he learned during a 10,000-mile automobile trip across the country.

"I saw man yet involved in conquering nature," Mr. Pueyrredon explained. "It made me realize the end less effort of the American people, especially in the agricultural sections. Argentina, a similar country, has much to learn from your methods."

"There is interest everywhere in conserving your natural resources. Unnecessary exploitation of nature is discouraged. Even the animals are protected by signs, 'Shoot only with your camera.'"

"One unusual and rather pleasant observation I made," he remarked, "was the number of young people in the small towns drinking milk from every table milk instead of water."

Dishes Patrick Henry

Ate Told in Book

Washington.—Handwritten cook books, antedating the Civil war and now in the possession of Mrs. Nancy F. Moore of Virginia, will be incorporated in an "Old Fashion Cook Book" to be published this summer by the Woman's National Democratic club.

Mrs. Moore inherited these recipe books from departed ladies of past generations who taught nothing of mentioning eggs by the dozen and cream by the quart. Most of them were handed down from mother to daughter for generations by word of mouth or in writing.

One of the old books is called "Patrick Henry's Cook Book." Although not actually his property, it is composed of recipes of dishes used by his family and probably eaten by him many times. (In the by leaf, in faded, delicate writing is inscribed the statement that these recipes were "drawn off" at Red Hill, the Patrick Henry home in Virginia, by Mrs. Elvira M. Taylor, one of his direct descendants.)

Good Substitute

Williamstown, Mass.—Football has been substituted for head hunting among some Philippine tribes, who report the grisly pastime "almost extinct," says C. C. Bates, editor, secretary of the Interior.

PERSIAN MOSLEMS OBSERVE OLD RITE

Carry On Bloody Mourning Ceremony in Secret.

Constantinople, Turkey.—Slashing their foreheads and necks with sharp swords, hissing their bare backs with chains and beating their breasts with their palms, 1,000 Persian residents of Stamboul succeeded in evading the Turkish police and carrying on this year as usual their annual mourning for two men slain 1,300 years ago.

The Persians were warned that the Turkish government intended this year to put a stop to the gory demonstration, stung every year on the tenth night of the moon in the Moslem month of Muharram.

But they gathered secretly in the courtyard of an ancient inn, hidden in a shadowy corner of Stamboul, and laying costly Persian carpets on the cobblestones where camel caravans used to unload their burdens, they constructed an impromptu mosque wherein to follow the spectacular rite.

Persians have performed the ceremony on this night for thirteen centuries in memory of Hassan and Hussein, grandsons of the Prophet Mohammed, who were murdered by an usurping caliph.

Turkish police, arriving on the scene after the barbaric midnight orgy was over, arrested some hundred of the self-wounded, bleeding participants while a thousand Persians packed in the courtyard rent the night with their wails and sobs of "Hussain! Hussain!"

A black-robed, black-gloved Persian priest, mopping his eyes with a huge black handkerchief, worked himself into a frenzy while he wailed over and over the story of the ancient murder in all its gruesome details, telling of how the young Hassan was poisoned by his own treacherous wife, an accomplice of the villainous caliph, and of how Hussein, wandering half dead with thirst in the desert of Damascus, was found by the usurper's men and beheaded.

Though both Persians and Turks are Moslems, the Persians belong to the Shiite sect, which refused to recognize the line of caliphs founded by the usurper.

Since the Seventeenth century all Persians have been Sunnites. Nowadays some 10,000 Persian Shiites reside in Turkey peacefully and the only opposition by the Turkish government is its attempt to put a stop to the annual flagellations of its Persian guests.

National Farm Leaders

and Business Men Unite

Chicago.—The Agricultural Club of America, a super-organization of farmers and of business leaders dealing with agriculture, which will be the largest and most democratic club in existence, and will have its own home in a \$35,000,000 "Agricultural Capitol building" to be owned by its members, reached the stage of formal organization here recently.

Led by Colburn Whitmore, Dean Charles F. Curtis of the Iowa State college at Ames and other national farm leaders, the organization expects to attain a membership of 500,000 farmers and business men who deal chiefly with agriculture. Its five fundamental purposes were stated, at a meeting of the board of governors, as follows:

"To centralize, and make possible a closer co-operation between all existing farm organizations on matters of national or group interest."

"To aid them by providing them a permanent central home."

"To enable such business men as implement makers, bankers and others dealing with farmers to understand the farm situation better from direct contact with actual farmers."

"To create a fund of millions of dollars with which farmers may finance great projects that will help them meet their needs."

"Finally, to make Chicago, as its location and shipping facilities entitle it to be, the agricultural capital of America."

Headquarters of the club are to be in a new building, plans for which have been drawn by William H. Pruyn Jr., architect, and approved by the board of governors. Its total cost is to be \$25,000,000 and plans for financing it are under way.

Reveals Recipe for

Famed Singing Hinnie

Dublin, Ireland.—Everybody in Ireland knows what a singing hinnie is. Consequently there was much surprise when country families read in London dispatches that Mrs. L. S. Amery, wife of the secretary for the dominions, and other well-known British women had learned for the first time at a London cooking demonstration just how to make this popular Irish country dish. The recipe known to every Irish housewife is:

One pound of bone, one teaspoonful of curries, three fourths pound of butter, lard or margarine, one teaspoonful of baking powder and sufficient sweet milk to mix to the consistency of paste to dough.

The hannies are cooked on a hot griddle and are called singling because of the noise made by the sizzling grease.

BUT ONE SHIP LEFT IN WHALING PORT

New Bedford's Sea Era Drawing to Close.

New Bedford, Mass.—Another heroic chapter in the history of New England, filled with the exploits of strong men in combat with the giants of the sea, is drawing to a close.

This old time port, that has been home to hundreds of sail of whalers, now can boast only one whaling ship. The schooner John R. Manta may be the last of the whalers, for most of the old-time whalers are dead, and the Manta's only hope of recruiting a crew is to sail across the Atlantic ocean to the Azores.

A few still live who remember the heyday of whaling, when this port teemed with the activity of the whaling bark, when men sailed away on seemingly interminable voyages, when wives and families of seamen and captains haunted the "widows' walks" on the old time houses, hoping to catch a glimpse of a returning ship. But those who remember are growing old and some are nearing the century mark.

Recalls Whaling Thrills.

Among those who remember keenly those earlier days is Capt. Ulysses E. Mayhew of West Tisbury, on the island of Martha's Vineyard. His youthful appearance and spirit belie his fourscore years. In his life he has had adventures and experiences that would earn more than one movie "thriller."

As a boy in his teens he sailed his first whaling voyage during the Civil war. On that trip he learned about stalking the whale in small boats, harpooning, the downward rush of the wounded whale and the peril to the small boat as the rope ran off from the shrieking windlass. And he learned how the "kill" at last was effected, with lance or bomb-gun.

Last Survivor of Lafayette Crew.

Captain Mayhew believes he is the last survivor of the crew of the bark Lafayette, burned and sunk with two other Yankee ships off Fernando de Noronha, Brazilian convict island, by the Confederate warship Alabama.

After a series of adventures he was sent back to the United States and sent back to the whaling business.

It is a far cry, he says, from those old days to the modern times that have seen the typical old whaling barks Greyhound and Wanderer pass on. Of those proud times, only the schooner John R. Manta remains. And New Bedford has long since turned from whaling to its great cotton textile mills.

Witness Jealous, Taxicab

Drivers Change Plans

Brooklyn, N. Y.—A new angle of the bitter controversy among members of the South Brooklyn and Bay Ridge Taxicabmen's association over the advisability of admitting women into the organization came to light recently at a meeting in the Admiral Dewey council clubhouse.

The association was on the verge of capitulating to the demands of the highway when someone who was a going on and how the chances of passing through this co-membership plan don't look so good.

This latest development was revealed by Harry Carson, an officer of the organization, who admitted that when his wife heard about the plan "she wasn't at all in favor of it."

Carson added:

"You know yourself that if the wife of one of our members should come in here during a meeting some night and find her husband sitting between two strange women it wouldn't look so good for him."

And so the resolution which would admit the feminine sex staffers to membership definitely has been relegated to the table, on which it was placed several months ago, and the members admit that the way it can be taken off is by a change of heart on the part of their better halves, which they seem to sense is not likely.

Who Cares About 'Whom,'

'Shall' or 'Will?' Asks Jury

Chicago.—A jury of 22 citizens, all business men and teachers, who returned their verdict in the case of a woman who had been charged with the murder of a man, asked the question: "Shall" or "will?"

The jury, however, was three: "None of them are here."

"Will you be at the house this evening?"

"Who are you looking for?"

"There's a dangerous curve and you'd better go slow."

"It is me."

"There is a bed, dresser and two chairs in the room."

"Can I be excused?"

"That clock must be fixed."

"Try and get it."

Some members of the jury said they would accept all these excuses. Virtually every member of the jury said the hidebound rules of rhetoric were fast giving way. Nice distinctions between "shall" and "will" and "may" and "can" are passing in everyday speech in favor of originality and forceful



Monarch is the only nationally advertised brand of QUALITY FOOD PRODUCTS sold exclusively through the women who own and operate their own stores.

"When the goblin army had been conquered the King celebrated the victory with a great banquet of Monarch Teenie Weenie Peanut Butter sandwiches and wonderful cake made with Monarch Cocoa."

EVERY genuine Monarch package bears the Lion Head, the oldest trademark in the United States covering a complete line of the world's finest food products—Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Cakes, Fruits, Peanut Butter, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, and other superior table specialties.

REID, MURDOCH & CO.
Established 1853
Chicago Pittsburgh Boston New York
Jacksonville Tampa Los Angeles

MONARCH
Quality for 70 Years

Following Up
"Doctor," said a woman to her neighbor at the table, "can you tell me who that horrible-looking man is over there?"
"Why, yes, I can. That's my brother."

Something Like Warm
Miss Quiz—Isn't the climate here dreadfully hot?
Sailor—Nothing to where I was last summer. Why, miss, it was so hot that we had to take turns going down to the stockhole to cool off!

The more lawn some people have to mow the more they borrow the mower.



Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

MOTHER:—Fletcher's Castoria is especially prepared to relieve infants in arms and children all ages of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and, by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving natural sleep.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* absolutely Harmless—No Opium. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

Dr. True's Elixir

aids Nature by cleansing as it clears out your digestive tract and toning up stomach and intestines so that you feel fine and fit again.

Dr. True's Elixir is a pure herb laxative; as gentle as it is sure. It has been used for seventy-six years and in overcoming constipation in children and adults it has won an enviable reputation through four generations as

The True Family Laxative

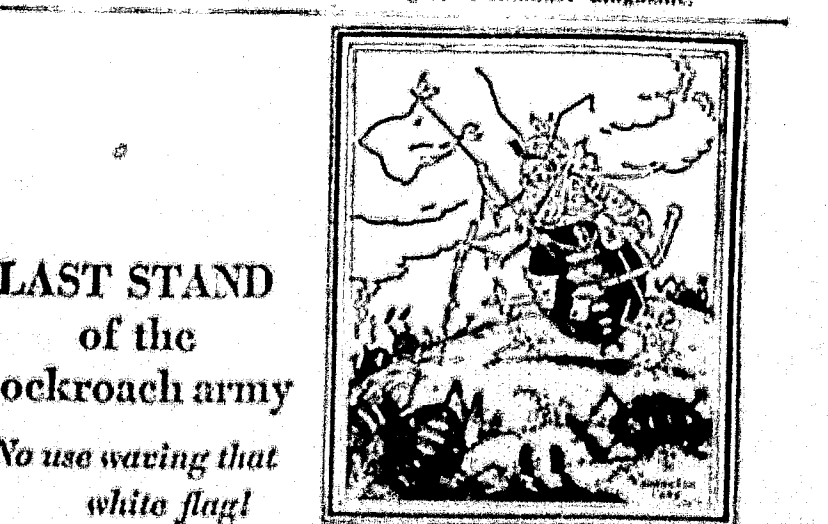
Family size bottle \$1.20; other sizes 60c. and 40c.

Democratic
Mrs. Grab—That's a nice, homey fellow our Jenny is engaged to. Friendly, too.
Mr. Grab—How do you know?
Mrs. Grab—He was callin' me Tillie before he'd been to the house five minutes.

We Know
He has always received condemnation from both sides for his fair and impartial handling of all cases.—Call for a paper.

Quick Thinking
"To think this is our honeymoon trip and you went to the station and bought a ticket for only one."
"Well! Well! Now, dearest, what do you think of that? I had forgotten myself entirely!"

His Injury
Jeffrey—So your son has been injured and is coming home from college?
Briggs—Yes, he sprained his ankle! Anger.—Pathfinder Magazine.



LAST STAND of the cockroach army

No use waving that white flag!

Peterman's will get him

EVERY cockroach in thousands of homes has been exterminated by Peterman's this season.

You must have a powder for roaches. Peterman's Roach Food is the right powder. It entices cockroaches from their nests.

They get just a little on their legs. Back to their nests they go behind baseboards, under floors, where no spray could reach them.

Every cockroach they touch, their young, every egg is exterminated. Nothing is left but a little dry dust. No odor.

Peterman's has the right insecticide for each insect. The safe, effective, reliable insecticide.

Peterman's
200 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Here is the right insecticide for each insect

PETERMAN'S ROACH FOOD—exterminates cockroaches.

PETERMAN'S ANT FOOD—exterminates ants.

PETERMAN'S DISCOVERY (Liquor)—exterminates bedbugs (used through spout on can).

FLYOSAN—kills flies and mosquitoes.

PETERMAN'S MOTH FOOD—protects against moths.

You must have a specific insecticide for each insect. No single insecticide will exterminate them all. We have had nearly 50 years' experience. We know that is true.

WANT COLUMN

Twenty-five words or less, one week, 25 cents; second week, 15 cents; each additional week, 10 cents.
Each word more than 25: One week, 1 cent and each additional week, 1/2 cent. Minimum charge, 25 cents.
Cash must accompany order.

WANTED—Man with car to sell complete line quality Auto Tires and Tubes. Part-time territory. Experience not necessary. Salary \$200.00 per month. Mifflin Tire Company, East Liverpool, Ohio. 9-1-27

FOR SALE—Home lot on Vernon Street between H. H. Spurr's and Lincoln (Columbia). Inquire of I. H. Wright. 9-1-27

FOR SALE—Cordwood, black wood, stove wood. E. A. TRASH, R. F. D. Bethel. Tel. 23-23. 9-1-27

FOR SALE—Piano and farm wagon. DOBBS M. FROST, Bethel, Maine. 7-7-27

FOR SALE—Home lot adjoining the E. P. Brown and C. K. Fox property on Mason Street. DOBBS M. FROST, Bethel, Maine. 7-7-27

HOWARD E. TYLER, D. C.

Palmer Graduate

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

Office Hours—2 to 4 and 6:30 to 8 P. M.

Neurologist Service

Residence of M. A. Godwin

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

BY D. M. FORBES

BETHEL, MAINE

Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1926, at the post office at Bethel, Maine.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1927

Atlantic Ranges

Furnaces and Heaters

Ruberoid

Roofings and Shingles

SHEETROCK and ROCKLATH

Millwork as usual

H. Alton Bacon

Bryant's Pond, Maine

PUBLIC AUTO

Day or Night Service

J. B. CHAPMAN GARAGE

Main St., Tel. 107-6, Bethel

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

La. A. J. Booth, Pastor

Sunday, September 1st, 10:45 A. M.

Subject of sermon by the pastor will be "The Kingdom of God."

Worship will be held in the basement of the church.

When we speak of the kingdom of God, we mean the kingdom of God on earth.

It is the kingdom of God in the hearts of men.

It is the kingdom of God in the lives of men.

It is the kingdom of God in the world.

It is the kingdom of God in the universe.

It is the kingdom of God in the hearts of men.

It is the kingdom of God in the lives of men.

It is the kingdom of God in the world.

It is the kingdom of God in the universe.

It is the kingdom of God in the hearts of men.

It is the kingdom of God in the lives of men.

It is the kingdom of God in the world.

It is the kingdom of God in the universe.

It is the kingdom of God in the hearts of men.

It is the kingdom of God in the lives of men.

It is the kingdom of God in the world.

It is the kingdom of God in the universe.

It is the kingdom of God in the hearts of men.

It is the kingdom of God in the lives of men.

It is the kingdom of God in the world.

It is the kingdom of God in the universe.

It is the kingdom of God in the hearts of men.

It is the kingdom of God in the lives of men.

It is the kingdom of God in the world.

It is the kingdom of God in the universe.

It is the kingdom of God in the hearts of men.

It is the kingdom of God in the lives of men.

It is the kingdom of God in the world.

It is the kingdom of God in the universe.

It is the kingdom of God in the hearts of men.

It is the kingdom of God in the lives of men.

It is the kingdom of God in the world.

It is the kingdom of God in the universe.

It is the kingdom of God in the hearts of men.

It is the kingdom of God in the lives of men.

It is the kingdom of God in the world.

It is the kingdom of God in the universe.

It is the kingdom of God in the hearts of men.

It is the kingdom of God in the lives of men.

It is the kingdom of God in the world.

It is the kingdom of God in the universe.

It is the kingdom of God in the hearts of men.

BASEBALL UMPIRES HAVE EASIER JOB THIS SUMMER ON DUSTLESS DIAMOND

Ruth-Gehrig Race for Homers Spurs Others to Hit Long Ones—Grounds Improved in Various Sections of Country, Sports Writers Declare.



BASEBALL umpires every day are getting to be better than ever. The reason is that the grounds are being improved in various sections of the country, sports writers declare.

Sports writers all over the country are taking notice of the improvement in the playing fields. The reason is that the grounds are being improved in various sections of the country, sports writers declare.

In the older days, diamonds at the bases and at home plate were always close because the runner tore up the ground so viciously that he invariably raised a cloud of dust, a dust screen to borrow the nomenclature of naval strategy, that hid his efforts from the umpire.

In that cloud of dust the umpire was frequently at his wit's end to decide the play properly. His uncertain attitude was frequently misunderstood by the fans, with the result that pit bottles, thrown with great force, were aimed at the judge of play.

Now he has an easy time, speaking comparatively, for dust is scarce. Sporting writers who have studied the matter this year explain the lack of dust as due to several factors.

First, of course, has been the bet-

ter diamonds. Increased interest in baseball has enabled the club owners to build better plants, with corresponding betterments in equipment. Grass diamonds cost money but the fans are supporting baseball more generously than ever and the bigger "bases" have gone to give the man who pays better surroundings.

On a grass diamond, which means a diamond with grass in the infield as well as grass outfield, there is only a little earth, chiefly on the paths, around the plate, and the pitcher's box. That small amount of earth can be rolled easily, much more easily and economically than when the whole infield is made of earth, the so-called "skin" diamond.

In addition to the rolling, however, both on the small amount of earth surrounding the grass diamonds and even on the skin diamonds ground keepers have learned to lay the dust with various chemicals, the best of which is calcium chloride.

Another factor producing dustless baseball has been, strange to say, the baseball itself, which seems to be an usually lively year.

Home runs are more frequent than ever and the wonderful race for home run honors between Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig is causing great excitement over the whole country.

PLANES SHOW 55 TIMES MORE DUST IN CITY THAN IN COUNTRY ATMOSPHERE

Federal Observer, Who Aided Lindbergh, Studies Particles to Show Effect of Showers and Time of Day—Suburban Air Seems Good.



A FEW FEET above the ground, dust is found near the ground than in the atmosphere, and further, that more dust is found near the ground than at a height of from 200 to 300 feet.

Other scientists have made various studies as to the effect of certain chemicals on taylor dust. Foremost of these has been calcium chloride, a white and silky chemical which attracts moisture to itself, dissolves when exposed to the air and combine with the road surface to which it is applied.

Time to the surface dust shows that in the morning more dust is found near the ground than in the afternoon and, further, that more dust is found near the ground than at a height of from 200 to 300 feet.

Other scientists have made various studies as to the effect of certain chemicals on taylor dust. Foremost of these has been calcium chloride, a white and silky chemical which attracts moisture to itself, dissolves when exposed to the air and combine with the road surface to which it is applied.

Time to the surface dust shows that in the morning more dust is found near the ground than in the afternoon and, further, that more dust is found near the ground than at a height of from 200 to 300 feet.

WEST PARIS

Fifteen members of West Paris Grange attended the meeting of Oxford and Androscoggin County Pomona at Poland Wednesday.

Miss Ella Curtis has returned from a visit with relatives at Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wellcome of Wadsworth, Mass., are guests at R. T. Plavin's.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett C. Whitney and daughter Helen of Farmington, and Mr. Elmer Richardson of Peru have been recent guests at H. R. Tuell's.

Mrs. Sara Curtis has returned from a visit with her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Sparrow, and other relatives at Portland and Gorham.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Mayhew, Miss Mildred Davis and friend from Springfield, Mass., Miss Beatrice Davis, and Albert Jackson are spending the week at Cummings' Camp, North Pond, Locke's Mills.

Mrs. Bertha Peterson and three children of Wollaston, Mass., have been guests of Mrs. Peterson's brother, Albert H. Mann.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Doughty have moved into the upstairs room in Mrs. Mabel Lane's house.

Alison Abbott and family are at their camp, Robbins' Nest, Locke's Mills.

Rev. and Mrs. Harold L. Merrill and daughter of Marlboro, Mass., are guests of Mrs. Merrill's relatives at Ralph Bacon's and Alfred Perham's.

Misses Ella and Clara Berry have been entertaining relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill of Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Johnson and family went Saturday for a week's visit to relatives at Groveton, N. H.

Alison Emery, who has been in poor health for a long time, is having a hard experience with illness at the present time.

Mrs. Maud Day spent a few days last week with the family of P. C. Mayhew at camp at Locke's Mills.

Mrs. Lizzie Cummings of Dorchester, Mass., is the guest of her brother, D. H. Field.

The regular monthly W. C. T. U. meeting will be held with Mrs. Esther Tuell, Main Street, Thursday afternoon, Sept. 1, at 2:30.

The 54th National W. C. T. U. convention is being held in Minneapolis, Minn. Mrs. Alice Quincy, president Maine W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Annie Fawcett, also of Maine, are in attendance.

The Daughters of Union Veterans will resume their regular meetings Monday evening, Sept. 5. A large attendance is hoped for.

Joseph Fay Farris, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Farris, died Monday afternoon at his home in Woodstock. Last year his parents were living here and he was born here a year ago last May.

Mrs. Jennie Bradley has recovered from her recent illness sufficiently to drive her auto here to visit her mother who will resume her work at the hospital this week.

Mrs. Anna Perkins and Billy are staying in the place a few days. Mrs. Perkins attended the community fair on Paris Hill.

LOCKE'S MILLS

Schools commenced Monday with the same ten days as last year. About 50-60 little folks started in this term. Mr. and Mrs. Frank King visited relatives on Portland the week end.

Ellen Bond is home from Higgins Road.

Mrs. Correll Brewster of Lewiston is a guest of relatives.

Mrs. R. P. Davis of Bryant Pond visited her son and family a few days last week.

Ink Balls on Oaks

Ink balls are caused by a certain species of gnats. The insect punctures the bark of the tree and lays the eggs. After the egg hatches the young insect buries in the gall or ink ball. No ink balls appear only on certain species of trees, particularly the oak, because the insect seems to prefer these trees.

Ink balls are caused by a certain species of gnats. The insect punctures the bark of the tree and lays the eggs. After the egg hatches the young insect buries in the gall or ink ball. No ink balls appear only on certain species of trees, particularly the oak, because the insect seems to prefer these trees.

Ink balls are caused by a certain species of gnats. The insect punctures the bark of the tree and lays the eggs. After the egg hatches the young insect buries in the gall or ink ball. No ink balls appear only on certain species of trees, particularly the oak, because the insect seems to prefer these trees.

Ink balls are caused by a certain species of gnats. The insect punctures the bark of the tree and lays the eggs. After the egg hatches the young insect buries in the gall or ink ball. No ink balls appear only on certain species of trees, particularly the oak, because the insect seems to prefer these trees.

Ink balls are caused by a certain species of gnats. The insect punctures the bark of the tree and lays the eggs. After the egg hatches the young insect buries in the gall or ink ball. No ink balls appear only on certain species of trees, particularly the oak, because the insect seems to prefer these trees.

Ink balls are caused by a certain species of gnats. The insect punctures the bark of the tree and lays the eggs. After the egg hatches the young insect buries in the gall or ink ball. No ink balls appear only on certain species of trees, particularly the oak, because the insect seems to prefer these trees.

Ink balls are caused by a certain species of gnats. The insect punctures the bark of the tree and lays the eggs. After the egg hatches the young insect buries in the gall or ink ball. No ink balls appear only on certain species of trees, particularly the oak, because the insect seems to prefer these trees.

EAST BETHEL

Preaching at the East Bethel Church Sunday P. M., by Rev. W. R. Patterson, pastor of the Methodist Church Bethel, was much enjoyed.

The East Bethel Women's Division of the Oxford County Farm Bureau co-operated Friday A. M., Aug. 26, at Grange Hall, Project, refashioning furniture.

Miss Effie H. Braden, H. D. Agent, gave a very clear and comprehensive demonstration of the work.

Refreshments of sandwiches, ice cream and cake were served and two birthday days of members were observed, the table being decorated with most deliciously handsome birthday cakes. A very interesting meeting was enjoyed by many.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Pierce of Norway, Me., and Miss Billa Bartlett of Litchfield, Me., were last week's guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Bartlett, and calling on other old time friends and relatives.

Willis Bartlett and John Howe motored to Ores Island the first of the week and much enjoyed deep sea fishing with a good catch as friends can testify.

At the masquerade dance held at Newton's Hall, Saturday evening, Mrs. Carrie Bartlett won the first prize as the most comical looking, and Walter Merrill won the second prize.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezekiah Merrill have recently had a telephone installed in their home residence.

Luck in Christmas Plum

A feature of the Christmas eve supper in Sweden is a rice pudding, filled with raisins and containing a solitary plum, said to bring good fortune to whoever draws it in his portion.

Advertising?

If it results you want you should use this paper. It circulates in the majority of homes in the community and has always been considered.

The Family Newspaper

The grown-ups quarrel about it, the children cry for it, and the whole family reads it from cover to cover. They will read your ad if you place it before them in the proper medium.

What We Do On Our Grease Rack

The regular greasing at a flat rate price includes greasing or oiling the following:

Spring Bolts, Pinion Gears, Spring Shackles, Universal Joint, Clutch Pedal, Brake Pedal, Steering Column, Generator, Distributor, Fan Bearing, Steering Connection, Starter.

Also includes oiling of Springs

Special Prices for Individual Unit Greasing

Change your oil at 500 miles. Your only cost is the oil

Robertson Service Station
Railroad St., Bethel, Maine

EVEREADY BATTERIES

for

RADIO

FLASHLIGHTS

TELEPHONES and

GASOLINE ENGINES

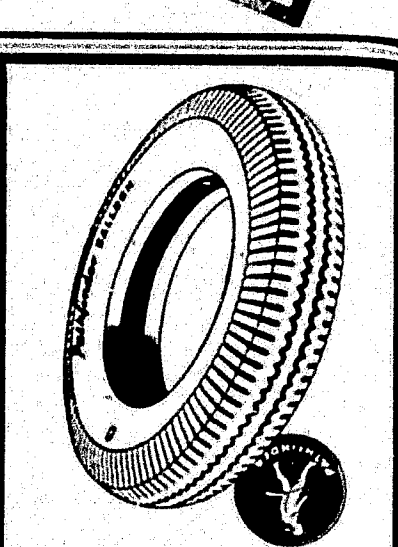
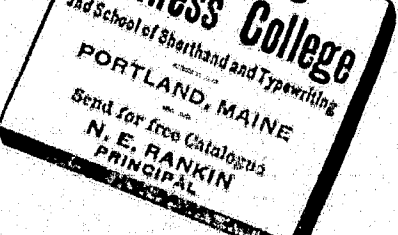
at

J. P. BUTTS HARDWARE STORE

BETHEL, MAINE

All Countries Contribute

A cake of good soap contains ingredients that have been collected from all parts of the world.



Are You Still Experimenting?

Highest quality—low price—real service—this is what you get when you buy a Goodyear tire from us.

More people ride on Goodyear tires than on any other kind. There is a real reason.

Are you enjoying the advantages of Goodyear tires or are you still experimenting?

GAS, 20c per gal.

Central Service Station

J. B. Chapman, Prop.

Main St., Bethel, Maine

VOLUME XXXIII—NUM

THE J. E. JONES LET

WHEN CALVIN COMES MA

HOME

The new roof is on the White and the welcome is on the do that when the President and h return to Washington they m their homecoming.

The President is the main the whole public works and gets winding things up in clock work of the Federal Gov will begin tickling louder th for many weeks.

Vacation time in the Gov Departments practically finis the rush on Labor Day, each the which big and little official duty to tasks at their desks, and Representatives have been sets the Capital recently, and actions are that everybody h mes Summer and that things w to develop in the line of work.

Mr. Coolidge has a regular N and grudge against trouble, true Yankee fashion he goes rig t. This has been evidence times in his career. Therefore not been at all surprising that he is quoted as favoring early tation of the cases of Senat Smith of Illinois, and Vane of yania. The President also fav ing up the flood control plan of they Hoover, and he has the s same deep waterway proposi gior for farmers, on the fir of the White House calendar.

Advises received in Was show Mr. Coolidge to be in t of condition, and Washington forward to rather stirring th tawen now and December, wh goes will meet.

WHO WILL BE NOMINAT Washington always thinks it answer to this question. Just ant the prophetic guessers are Hoover for the Republican a terner and Smith for the Dem racy. "Of course," add the eams, "Hughes has first claim nomination of his party, but h ran." Hughes confirms this. In this respect, and he says t cause he is sixty-five he is "to

THE LEAKS IN OIL Secretary of the Interior V very much exercised over the co economic methods of produ tion. His predecessors for fift have been worried about the w new forests and our coal suppl ams almost hopeless to stop th production that are gradually eat America's natural resourc response to Secretary Work's Congress may be expected to p new "conservation," or possib new investigations at the ection of Congress.

HUMAN TASTES The tax yield from American unt places has fallen off dur past year according to Gole figures, but each playing and e, making has apparently increa public favor, as the collection of es playing cards and the revea cted from tobacco has gne. However there has been a dect tase from the sale of new autom

A MOTOR CODE State highway officials and a t associations are cooperating w a "motor code" in presenting to various states for uniform a tions. One of the big goals of is the motor truck and ead tation. The structural feat ture of motor vehicles are not i with many highways, inas as vehicles and narrow roadw ending the ordinary motor's a in passenger cars. (Chang motor cars are adding three sp, to average who is interest i trols being equipped with the e uniform laws. The I. p. m. tation of Washington is ag o the movement for a uniform

TRouble OVER ARMAMEN The resignation of V. m. m. from the British Cabinet becom attitude of the Government to Parliament is regarded as imp Washington. In all of the in local negotiations Great Brita stand for a large army to make necessary for to continue "th wave." In the recent G conference Japan and the United s opposed Great Britain to regu large armaments. Lord Cecil t that Great Britain is wrong, and t quit a protest.

The situation in England has led to help the argument in Was to that favors more realists in ew Navy. The old spirit of ke with other nations in naval fact propaganda never lags, o